the Link

Concordia's Independent Newspaper

Tuesday, October 18, 1994
Concordia University

Volume 15, Number 11
Montreal, Quebec

Toward a cleaner planet

cover by Ali Ross

AGENDA

The Agenda is a free service to publicize events of interest to the Concordia community. Priority is given to non-profit and student groups. Drop off your info at our office, room H-649 in the Hall building, or mail it, to *the Link*–Agenda. Deadlines are 4pm, Friday for Tuesday issues, and 4 pm Wednesday for Friday issues.

Wednesday, October 19

Concordia Animal Rights Association will hold its first general meeting of the year. 7 pm, H-457.

"From Lenin to Trotsky: building the Revolutionary Left today," open meeting and discussion sponsored by the International Socialists. 7:30 pm, H-771. Info: 521-1983.

Thursday, October 20

"The Cairo Conference: Strategies on Family Planning," a brown bag lecture by Sociology & Anthropology Professor Homa Hoodfar. 12 noon, 2149 Mackay, Basement Lounge.

Wine & Cheese party sponsored by the Sociology and Anthropology Student Association. All students, faculty & staff invited. 2:30 pm, LB-677.

Concordia Cancer Resource Education for Students–a new self-help and support group for students with a loved one sufferinfg from terminal cancer. 6:30 pm, Location TBA. Info: 696-0566.

Friday, October 21

Eat Your Peel Food Co-op General Meeting. 4 pm, 2130 Mackay. Info: 848-7585.

"Social Aspects of Population Genetics," a panel discussion featuring an historian, a legal expert, a sociologist, citizens and geneticists, followed by an open discussion. 6:30 pm, Montreal Convention Centre, Rm. 407-B. Info: Jack Kornblatt, 848-3404.

Saturday, October 22

Concordia Queer Collective Dance. 9 pm, Reggie's Pub. Students, $2.50. Info: 848-7414.

Tuesday, October 25

"The Original Man: Black, White or Neither?" Act I, The Kush Dialogues, Sponsored by the Caribbean Students Association. 7 pm, H-110. Students $3. Info: 848-3527.

GENERAL

Queer Student Art Show–Call for Submissions: Show to take place Oct. 30 to Nov. 5 in the VA Gallery. Deadline for submissions is October 20. Info: James, 848-7414.

Loss & Grieving Support Group will begin November 7, a group for anyone trying to cope with the loss of a loved one. Info: Counselling & Development, 848-3545.

Questioning your sexual orientation? Coming Out support group, confidential and friendly atmosphere. Men's Group: Wednesdays, 7:30 pm, 2090 Mackay, Room 02. Women's Group: TBA. For information or individual support call the Peer Helper Centre, 848-2859.

Concordia Irish Society meets every Tuesday at 8 pm, P-103. Info: 848-7411.

Concordia Queer Collective holds weekly meetings on Fridays at 5:30 pm in P-102. Information: 848-7414.

Concordia Outdors Club, activities planned include hiking and indoor rock climbing. Office hours Tuesdays 11 am to 1 pm, CH-220. Info: 848-7482.

Latin American Students Organization invites all students interested in joining to visit their offices. 2010 Mackay, Rm. 02. Info: 848-3532.

Concordia Writers' Group meets every Thursday, 3:30, HB-301. Info: Bill, 684-3502.

Aid for Rwandan Refugees is still being collected by the YWCA. Money and first aid supplies(blankets, sterilized gauze, bandages, hand soap etc.) are desperately needed to assist refugee women and their families. Info: 866-9941, ext. 293.

Want to talk? We can help you with your personal, educational and vocational concerns.Confidentiality is ensured. Info: Counselling and Development: 848-3545, 3555.

Birth Control Workshops to explore options for men and women. Mondays at 12 noon, 2155 Guy, Rm. 407; Wednesdays at 12:30, AD-121. To register, call 848-3565.

Volunteers needed to provide recreation activities and tutoring for Inner City Youth Project. Serious applicants only. Info: 848-7945.

International Socialists Students' Association meets every Wednesday at 7:30 pm, in H-771. Join our weekly political discussions. Info: 521-1983.

Head and Hands, a non-profit community health and social service centre, needs volunteers to tutor highschool students in French, English, Math etc. Info: Bruce, 481-0277, 481-3643.

Volunteers needed to help provide services for disabled students. Info: 848-3525 (voice and TDD).

Free tutoring available to students who fail the University Writing test. Info: 848-2320.

Sign up now for workshops on communication skills, career & life planning, building relationships, study skills, loss and grieving support groups etc. Info: Counselling & Development, 848-3545/3555.

Czesc!!! Polish students' association is looking for new members. Info: Joanna, 486-5179.

Ham Radio Meetings every Tuesday. Personal two-way radio, television, UHF/VHF, satellite and computer communications by ham radio. All Welcome. 7 to 9 pm, H-644-1. Info: 848-7474.

Sign-language courses at the Montreal Deaf Community Centre. Placement tests are required. 65 de Castelnau. Info: TTY: 279-8535.

Peer Helpers is a free, confidential listening service of students helping students. 2090 Mackay St. Info: 848-2859.

Self-knowing & Communication. An opportunity to work on inter-personal communication skills and learn problem-solving strategies. Every second Friday beginning Oct. 7, 1:30–3 pm, Annex WF. Info: Daryl Lynn Ross, 848-3585.

Compeer Montreal, a non-profit community service which provides friendship and support services to people with mental health problems, is recruiting volunteers 18 years or older to provide re-integration services to persons with mental illnesses. Info: 489-1007.

Meditation: A Tool For Self-Knowledge. These sessions, sponsored by Campus Ministry, will draw upon various traditions and each will include a "quiet sitting." Info: Daryl Ross, 848-3585.

Low-income Students Network will explore strategies and resources for low-income students. Info: 848-2859.

Tel-Aide needs volunteers to staff its telephone crisis line for people in distress. The line operates 24 hours a day, lending a sympathetic ear to Montrealers who are lonely, abused, out of work, emotionally scarred or suicidal. Info: 935-1105.

Prison Visit Program: An eight-week program each semester, in which students visit inmates at Archambault Prison. Volunteers must meet with one of the chaplains ahead of time. Info: Peter Coté, 848-3590.

Brasilian students interested in forming a student association, call Edna, Prado: 845-9322 or Adriana: 735-0133

Building Bridges: a discussion group for men and women on sexuality and gender issues. Gay and lesbian positive. Info: Daryl Lynn Ross, 848-3585.

Multi-Faith dialogue brings together members of the University community for a *brown-bag* lunch discussion designed to promote understanding and dialogue between members of different religious faiths. Info: Matti Terho, 848-3590.

Weekend Meals at Benedict Labre House, a hospitality centre for poor and homeless people in Montreal. Volunteers will help prepare and serve one meal there each weekend. Info: Peter Coté, 848-3586.

Pakistani Students Association needs volunteers to help out with events. Info: Adil, 287-0774.

The NDG Anti-Poverty Group needs computer donations (286 mg. or better) and donations of office equipment & supplies as well as knick knacks, clothing, dishes, books etc. for our upcoming fund-raising flea market. Info: 489-3548.

Outreach Experience: participants will work with children, teens, the poor or the sick. The activity and amount of time will depend on your interests and abilities. Information: Michelina Bertone SSA, 848-3591.

WOMEN

24 Hour Hotline & Crisis Line, Montreal Sexual Assault Centre, 934-4504.

TAMS–Support for Teenage mothers: food bank, daycare, group activities and weekly meetings. Info: 866-9941, ext. 314.

Montreal Sexual Assault Centre needs volunteers for its 24 hour telephone crisis line. Concerned, bilingual women should call 934-4504, 934-9354.

Centre for AIDS Services for Women needs volunteers. Info: 954-0170, Basia.

Nice Jewish Girls: Jewish, lesbian/bisexual and interested in being part of a discussion and/or spiritual/social/activist group? Info: CQC, 848-7414.

The Concordia Student Safety Patrol needs female volunteers! If you have an extra 6 hours/month, please sign up. 848-8700.

Montreal Sexual Assault Centre provides free counselling and emotional support, medical assessment and treatment, information on police and court procedures, court accompaniment, support groups for survivors and public education on sexual assault issues. Info: 934-4504.

Concordia Women's Centre provides a lounge area for women in the University Community, referral and support, information and community notice boards. 2020 Mackay, downstairs. 848-7431.

Jeunes Avec Toit offers shared, inexpensive accommodation for young women (18-30) in need of shelter who wish to upgrade their job or life skills. Referral services, individual support, life skills programs. Info: Doreen or Mary Denis, 769-0855.

Literacy Centre. Anglophone women aged 16 and older who need help learning to read and write should contact the Women's Y. Personal tutoring services are free and based on each student's special needs. For more information, to volunteer or refer someone, call 866-9941, ext. 278.

Need Experience with Pre-schoolers or multiculturalism? Parenthèse is a unique playgroup for immigrant moms and their children and is looking for volunteers. Tues. or Thurs. 1-4:15 pm. Info: Cyndy, 934-0354, ext. 354.

YWCA's Active Listening and Referral Service needs volunteers to lend an empathetic ear to women in need. Fridays 10 am to 6 pm. Fifteen hour training course required. Info: Lynda Tétrault, 866-9941, ext. 293.

Don't be Whitewashed! Non-chlorine bleached, environmentally-friendly women's hygiene products available at Q-PIRG, 2135 Mackay. Info: 848-7585.

Mouvement contre le viol: 842-5040.

Centre des femmes de Montréal: Services de première ligne, 842-4780; Service aux femmes immigrantes, 842-0814; Option'Elle, 842-6652; Formation'Elle, 842-4776.

The Montréal Assault Prevention Centre offers a self-defense course called ACTION for women. Each course provides verbal and physical techniques to help women deal with any type of aggression. Info: 284-1212.

Women's Employment Counselling at the "Y" helps women to seek employment, return to work or explore their interests and aptitudes. Eng. & Fr. Free. Info: 866-9941.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Rates: 20¢ per word for Concordia Arts & Science and Fine Arts undergraduate students; 25¢ per word for all others (plus applicable taxes). Deadlines are 4pm Friday for Tuesday issues, 4pm Wednesday for Friday issues. Classified advertising must be purchased in our offices in room H-649. Hours: Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm. Ads must be accompanied by full payment. We do NOT take classified ads by phone, fax, or mail.

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Group Leader needed for Dawson Israel Semester Program–January 4 to May 15 1995. Qualifications: Experience working with youth, previous visit to Israel, knowledge of Hebrew. Contact N. Parry, Dawson College, 931-8731, loc. 1473 or 486-2076.

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PERSONAL

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GENERAL

Graduate Student get-togethers with the Dean of the School of Graduate Studies. Dean Martin Kusy would like to meet with graduate students this year on an informal basis. Sessions have been arranged for this purpose from 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm at our Graduate Administration Offices, 2145 Mackay Street, on the following dates: First Semester: Thursday, November 10, 1994. Second Semester: Tuesday, January 31, 1995; Monday, February 13, 1995. Our space is limited. Please reserve one of the above dates by contacting Ms. Kali Sakell at 848-3803. We look forward to seeing you.

South-East Asian students! General Assembly on Friday, Oct. 21 at 12 noon, IEAC Lounge, 2010 Mackay.

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"BRING THIS COUPON FOR REGISTRATION"

Prioritize environment: Suzuki

by Jill Borra

Politicians and businesspeople who labour over economic, political and industrial concerns fail to recognize that the real world crisis is our relationship with the Earth, Canadian environmentalist David Suzuki said Saturday.

Speaking to an audience of over 600 people at Concordia University, Suzuki warned that we are threatened with global environmental collapse. The drive to maximize profits and opportunities for transnational corporations, he said, will cause the destruction of local communities and ecosystems and diminish a future for our children.

After millions of years of almost imperceptible change, we are now radically transforming the biophysical features of the planet, in what Suzuki called "a geological blink." Even with over a quarter of a million people per day being added to the world population, our consumption demands per person are going up, and total global food production is declining, he said.

Fisheries around the world are in serious danger, and the earth loses 25 billion tons of agricultural topsoil every year, he added.

"We are not managing what are potentially renewable resources," Suzuki said earnestly. "Every night one billion people go to bed hungry, and every morning 45,000 never wake up."

Suzuki explained that atmospheric changes are of particular concern. If the ozone layer continues to deteriorate, we may be heading towards another ice age, he said.

"If we can't even predict the weather from day to day, how can anyone predict what will happen in the future," asked Suzuki.

Two-thirds of the planet's forests have disappeared in the last century, and the thousands of species which are lost every year are irreplaceable, he said.

"We are seeing a spasm of extinction which has not been seen on this earth since the dinosaurs disappeared."

According to Suzuki, the problems facing us as the environment continues to be destroyed are compounded by the realities of our political system. Politicians are concerned with elections, which means their vision focuses on short-term goals. Environmental programs which require a huge investment and may not show results for 10 years are not attractive to present governments. Children, the future generations who will be affected by what we do today, cannot vote, he added.

It is not too late, however, to save the planet, he said. If we are to change the destructive path we are on, people will have to make fundamental changes in the way they think about themselves and the planet they live on. Many of the values and beliefs that shape our realities, he said, blind us to the ecological crisis. These "sacred truths" must be deconstructed if we are to survive.

People are animals, and are not superior to the other biological beings bound together by water, air and earth. It is reductionism to presume that humans can understand and control nature through science and technology, Suzuki said, when they can't even predict the climate, or how many species there are on Earth.

The economy is not the most important issue of the day, Suzuki claims. Our future depends on our ability to recognize the importance of environmental issues, and to treat the Earth and its beings with respect. He said that the notion that growth equals progress is a fallacy.

"Canadians today consume four times what our grandparents did," he said. "How can you continue to grow when you live in a finite world?

"It is not progress to use up in a lifetime what rightfully belongs to future generations," Suzuki lamented.

His powerful speech was met with a standing ovation from the Concordia audience, and dozens lined up afterwards to talk to Suzuki, who was signing copies of his new book, *Wisdom of the Elders* .

Recycling programme at Concordia needs work

by Danny Chan

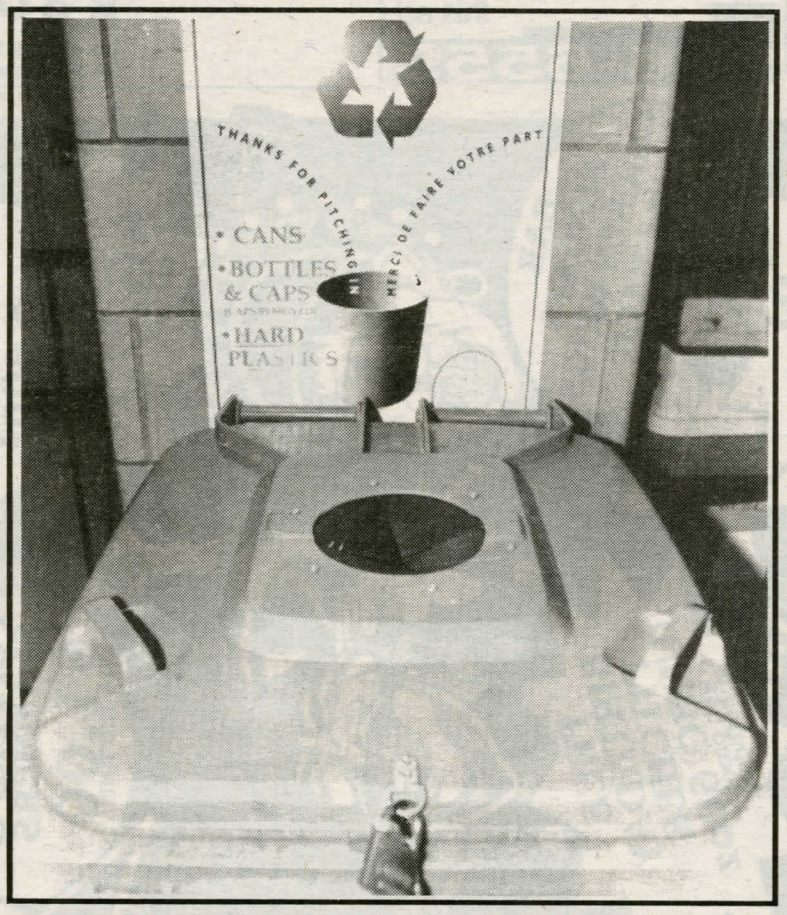


photo by Justin Rochefort

Concordia's recycling efforts are praiseworthy but not perfect, according to members of the Concordia Recycling Committee.

Duff Anderson , coordinator of the Recycling Committee, said environmental awareness among students and implementation of recycling facilities are necessary for any prolonged recycling efforts at Concordia.

"Students have to do their part. It won't work unless students take it upon themselves to get things done," said Anderson.

Two collection systems currently serve Concordia. Paper is collected in blue boxes, which Anderson says students have become accustomed to using. But empty cans, bottles, and other metals generally are not being recycled in the recently installed mixed recyclables system. The large, blue box-shaped mixed-recyclables containers have been installed at the Loyola campus and in the Hall building, and are designed to prevent theft of cans and bottles as well as eliminate contamination from foreign objects. But according to Anderson, students are not using these containers.

"Education is a big part of it. It's a new system and people have to get used to it," said Anderson. To raise awareness, the Recycling Committee is reaching students with newsletters, information booths, advertising, and clips on CUTV to inform students about the school's recycling programs.

The university recycling policy, adopted in October of last year, urges the Concordia community to recycle and reduce the use of paper. But while the policy encourages using recycled paper, economics often prevents this. Recycled paper costs more than non-recycled paper, and laser printers and photocopiers have difficulty printing onto recycled paper. Another problem is that only a fraction of the university population requests recycled paper at the copy centre.

"You come in (to the copy centre) and you want recycled paper, and the next person doesn't want recycled. It's the same machine—you can't be changing papers back and forth," said Cyril Macdonald, chair of the Recycling Committee and director of Purchasing Services. "You wouldn't be able to provide the service. Plus that costs more because of the time involved."

Added Anderson, "It's hard to commit when it involves time or money."

Concordia's environmental friendliness, as well as that of McGill University, the University of Quebec at Montreal, and the University of Montreal is the focus of a study done for the City of Montreal. Included in this survey is a look at the extent of recycling performed at the four schools.

Céline Labrecque, co-author of the survey, said the report looks at various ways the universities are helping the environment. The report, due for release later this month, also identifies other environment-related problems at the universities and proposes solutions.

McGill will also conduct an on-campus audit of its waste next week. A committee will collect and examine a day's worth of the school's garbage. Darren Begley of McGill's On-Campus Waste Management said the total refuse for one day is about six tons and organizers will conduct a piece-by-piece analysis of the amassed items to examine what comprises McGill's waste.

Legal Clinic opens for Montreal Gays and Lesbians

By Jeffrey Christian

You think you have found the perfect apartment. It's a huge six-and-a-half, completely renovated, heat included with a working fireplace. The rent, you are ecstatic to discover, is dirt cheap. You and your lover apply for a lease. You offer two glowing references from your former landlords and a deposit.

You don't get the apartment.

Could the reason be that you and your same-sex lover held hands as you toured the apartment? Or, could it be the parting kiss as you left the building?

Discrimination is difficult to prove at the best of times, and perhaps harder if you're gay or lesbian. Today the Lesbian and Gay Community Centre of Montreal (Centre Communautaire des Gais et Lesbiennes de Montreal) will open the doors to its lesbian and gay legal information clinic. The clinic will operate between the hours of 5:00 pm and 9:00 pm every Tuesday evening.

Yannick Landry, Colin Lyle and Sandra Di Ciano, three law students at McGill, decided to start the clinic as an independent project to fulfill a need.

"It will be there to offer information, give suggestions and to make referrals," said Landry.

The clinic will operate as a resource for members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community of Montreal. Staffers of the clinic will be available for appointments, through the Community Centre, during the hours listed.

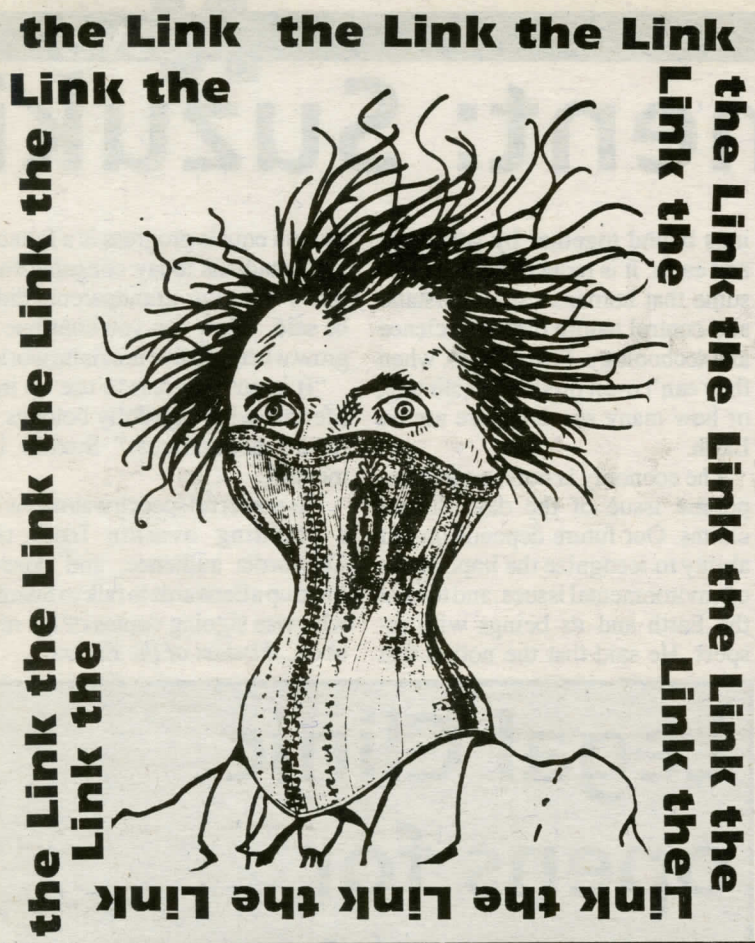
Staff members will be law students and will be supervised by lawyers from the Quebec Bar Association. They will offer suggestions on filing discrimination cases, if the situation warrants, tell people where to file, and direct clients to lesbian and gay or lesbian- and gay-friendly lawyers.

"Staff members will not be able to give legal advice. They are there only to offer information," said Landry.

Landry hopes that in the future the clinic will be a valuable resource for the community. He would like the centre to be a place where members of the community will be able to get information whenever they need it.

Other long term goals for the centre are to hold workshops for community groups on areas of the law that may affect them; to talk with the community to discover the areas of the law that are most important to them (i.e. wills, discrimination, real estate); and to gather statistics on real problems in the law and use them to pressure the government.

For more information contact the Gay and Lesbian Community Centre, 2035 rue Amherst, at 528-8424.



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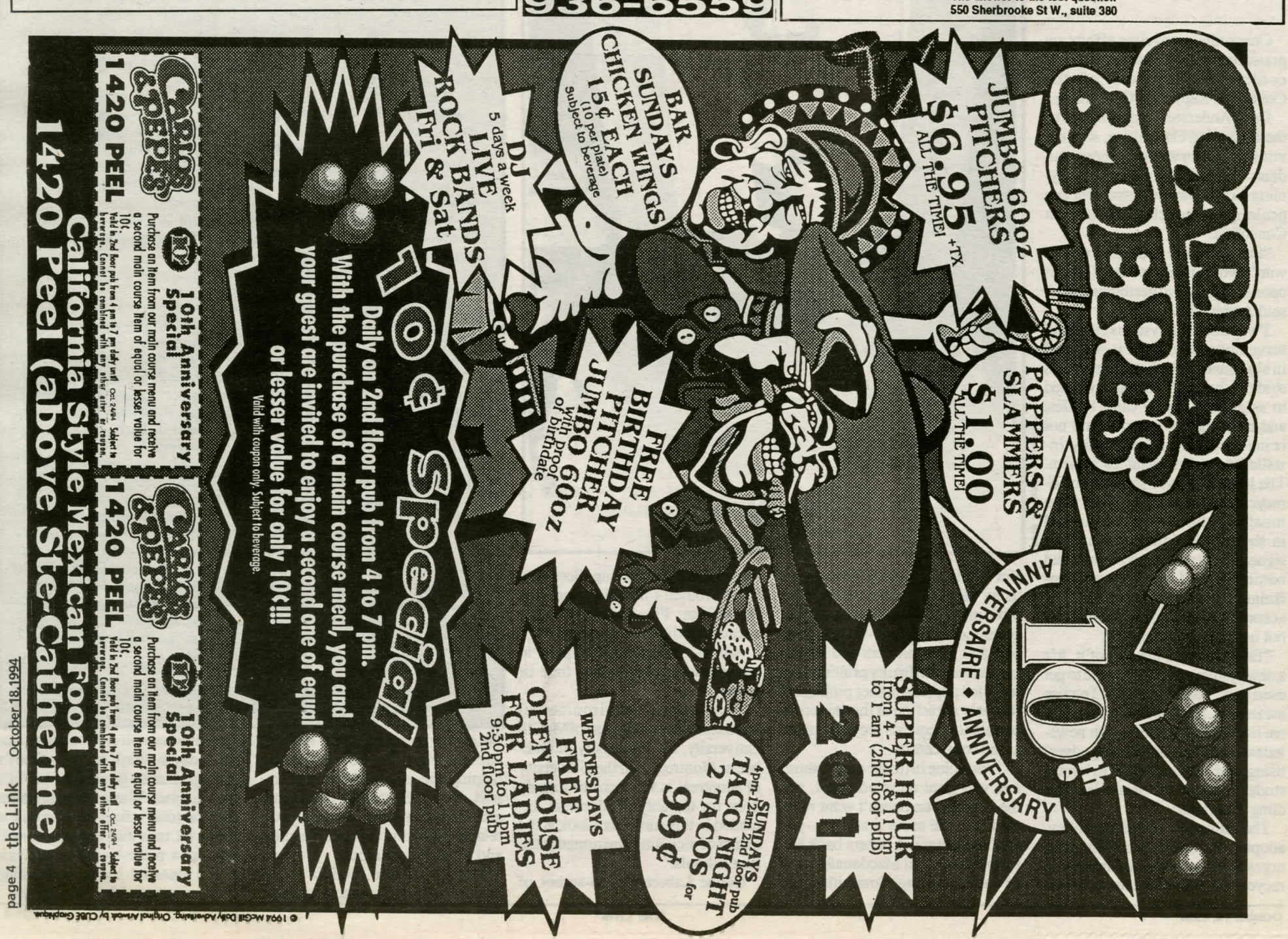

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Quebec's Boreal Forest in jeopardy

by Stephanie Pajevic

While British Columbia remains the target of international criticism for their acceptance of forestry clear-cutting practices, Québec's Boreal forest slowly disappears without protest.

Québec's Boreal forest, one of the largest forest ecosystems on the planet, covers about 12 million sq. km. It absorbs at least half of the carbon dioxide emitted in the world—around 1.5 million tonnes. Experts warn that the deforestation of the Boreal forest will accelerate global warming.

Abitibi is the region of Quebec where the most clear-cutting occurs.

Henri Jacob, an environmentalist working on Greenpeaces's Campaign Forests and a member of the group REVE (Regroupement des Ecologistes de Val-d'or et les Environs), blames the provincial government's lax forestry policies.

"Most large companies are still clear-cutting," he said. "The provincial government permits 250 hectares of clear-cutting, but it is supposed to change policies for a smaller area."

Logging companies lack concern

Large logging companies such as Donohue, Domtar, Normick and Norboard, along with the government, own 92 per cent of Québec's forests. They still insist on clear-cutting as a means of natural resource extraction even in La Verendrye Park (in Abitibi) which is supposed to be a safe haven for wildlife, says Jacob. The Algonquin people have been protesting for over a decade to fight logging in that park.

Jacob says that although new laws require companies to replant every tree they cut, paper companies manage to circumvent them by stating that 54% of trees regenerate themselves naturally. The companies claim to use a logging method which insures this degree of regeneration, and thus enable themselves to back out of replanting schemes.

But Jacob is skeptical that this method can work because he says most areas will not regenerate.

"We need laws, the companies are irresponsible," said Jacob. "We are trying to propose a committee to supervise companies."

He proposes that this committee consist of environmentalists and native people even though Quebec industry will not be keen on the idea.

Philippe Landry, a former forest engineer-turned-environmentalist, agrees that many logging companies are getting away with murder.

He explains how individuals can incorporate themselves in order to make money, and then dissolve themselves when the going gets tough and the government demands replanting action.

"These companies create a partnership, they clear-cut a forest and say it will regenerate. It takes about five years to see if the forest will regenerate and if it doesn't, the companies terminate the partnership so that the government can't go after them," Landry said.

Lack of public support

Landry condemns the way in which the Québec logging industry can control the region and its population as they provide the majority of the area's jobs and provide one of its only sources of revenue.

"This type of deforestation is done where there isn't much tourism. Most people that live there are given trailers to live in supplied by the company, have their kids taken to school by company trucks, and get their paycheques from the company. In other words they are completely dependent on the logging company," he said.

"It is hard to be an environmentalist, we are called eco-terrorists because companies employ people around here," added Jacob of Greenpeace.

Yet, he does notice a growing change in attitude among the local population.

"However, companies are making a lot of money and are cutting back on staff. People in the region are noticing (the deforestation) because of loss of jobs or having to work further north," said Jacob, "Many hunters are noticing this too because they have less forest to hunt in each year."

As the Abitibi region is so far away from any city centre and does not attract many tourists, it is more difficult to raise the general public's awareness about deforestation there

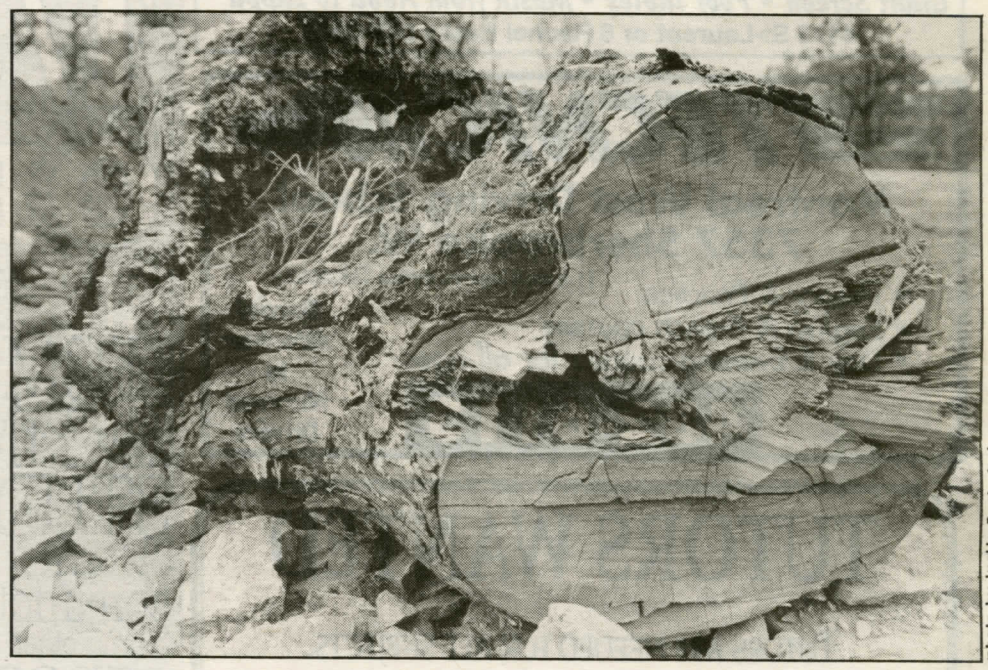

photo by Justin Rochefort

Landry says that most people in the big cities don't realize that there is a problem. Unless they hunt, most people just drive by forests on the highway, not realizing that they are driving by "buffer zone," where there are enough trees by the highway to make it seem like there's a large forest, but in reality most of the original forest has been deforested.

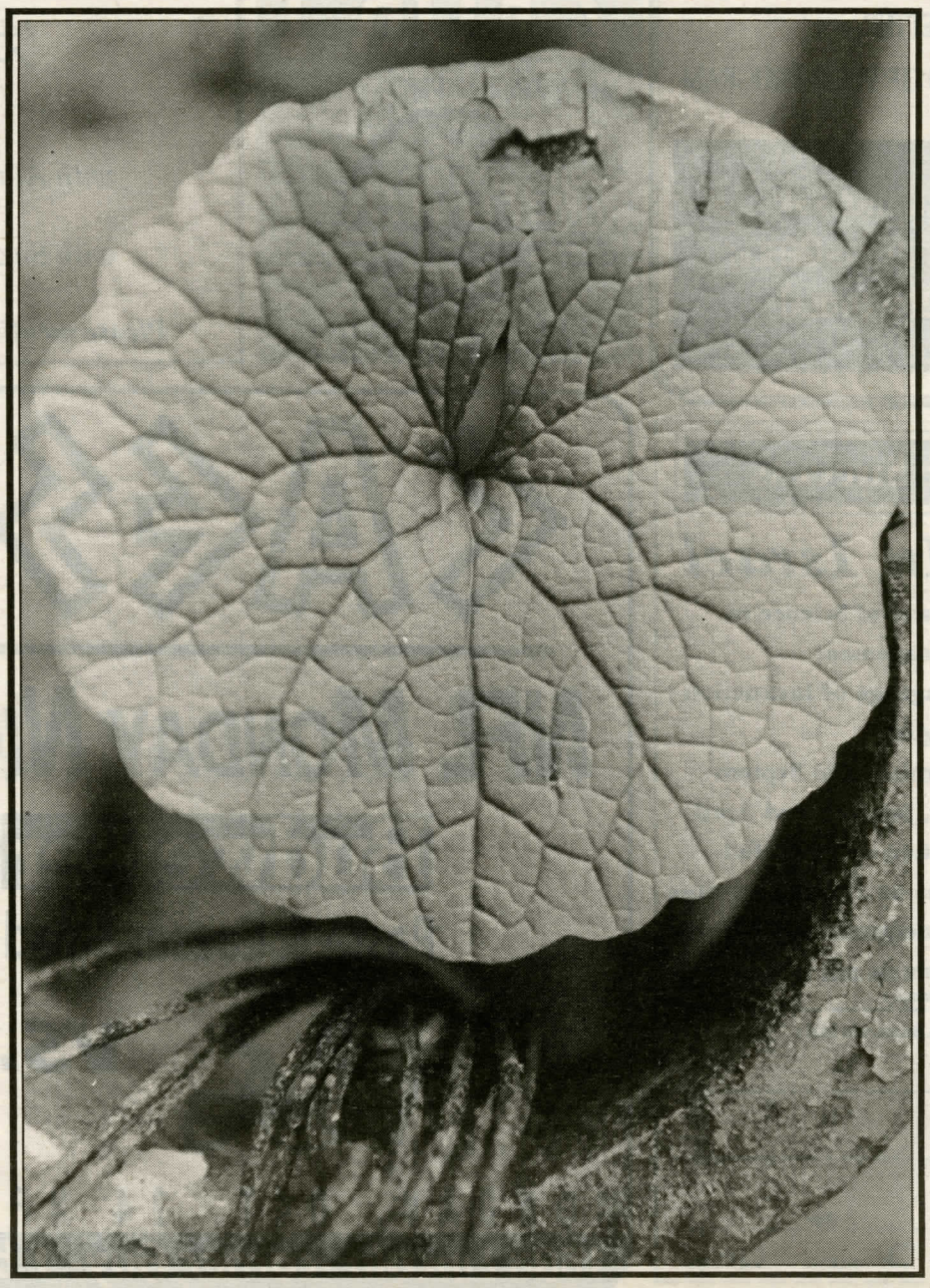

photo by Justin Rochefort

Like fire for paper

Associate professor Bénoît Coté of the department of natural resources at McGill University doesn't think the problem is as serious as the environmentalists make it out to be.

"(The industry) seems to be clear-cutting a little too much, but clear-cutting in the Boreal forest is the best way we know how to do it."

He says that by clear-cutting, humans accomplish what natural fires would have in the past.

"We do the same thing as a fire does. The Boreal is adapted to regenerate after a fire. Clear-cutting is fundamentally a good technique," he said.

Coté does admit that clear-cutting is not good for British Columbia where they have steep slopes, which causes the soil to slide down once the trees are gone. This makes it almost impossible for regeneration to occur.

"We don't have the same situation (in Quebec) where the land is flat."

He is confident that the Québec forest industry is not overcutting its wood resources yet.

Environmentalist Philippe Landry is less hopeful. He considers Canada's and Québec's forestry practices to be dominated by unsustainable methods such as clear-cutting.

He feels that replanted trees should be put where there are people to take care of them to make sure they grow.

"The best solution is to see how the forest regenerates naturally and try to imitate it," he said.

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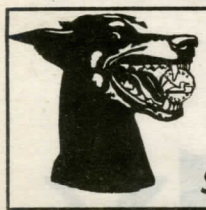

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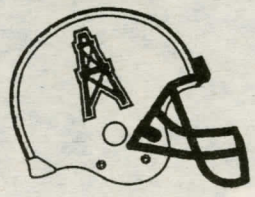

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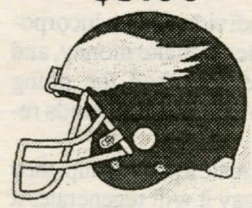

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Innu continue fight against Hydro-Quebec project

SM-3 Dam to destroy traditional life

by Tracy Bohan

Despite mounting criticism and protest, construction is currently underway on an access road to the site of yet another Hydro-Quebec mega-development project in northern Quebec

Environmentalists and Native Rights groups have denounced the $3 billion Sainte-Marguerite-3 (SM-3) hydroelectric development project as both environmentally and politically exploitative.

SM-3 is the fourteenth Hydro-Quebec project to be built on the land known as Nitassinan ("our land") to the Innu people who live there. Since 1953, Hydro-Quebec projects have flooded 11,00 sq. km of Nitassinan. The completion of the SM-3 project would involve flooding another 450 sq. km, as well as the construction of access roads, clear-cutting, and a 40% restriction of the flow of the nearby Moisie River, a major salmon route in Northern Quebec.

Innu Coalition opposes dam

Based in Mani-Utenam, a community directly affected by the SM-3, the grassroots Coalition for Nitassinan has been actively opposing the mega-project since 1992.

In a statement prepared in 1992, the 800 Innu members of the Coalition argued that SM-3 would risk the destruction of the Moisie River salmon population and disrupt wildlife migratory patterns.

"While the river areas that are destroyed [by hydroelectric projects] form a small part of the overall land mass, they are a crucial part of the ecosystem," the Coalition argues.

The Coalition report also cites studies that have shown that extensive flooding not only destroys animal habitats, but also leads to mercury contamination in the environment. As flooded vegetation rots underwater it releases methyl-mercury, which subsequently makes its way up the food chain. The James Bay Cree community suffered fatal cases of mercury poisoning as a result of this process.

Quebec government unmoved

The government of Quebec's own public environmental hearings board (known as BAPE) has rejected SM-3 on the grounds that it is both environmentally and economically unsound. In 1993, BAPE, a branch of the Ministry of the Environment, conducted hearings into the environmental implications of Sm-3, and in June of that year it published a report recommending that the project be scrapped. Undeterred, the Johnson government overruled the BAPE report and reaffirmed its commitment to SM-3 this February, and construction on the access road resumed.

Anti-SM-3 activists such as Marc Drouin, a member of Montreal's Regroupement de Solidarité avec les Autochtones, question the timing of Johnson's decision to pursue SM-3. Drouin points out that at the time, the fledgling Johnson government had just suffered a major by-election defeat and was nervously anticipating September's provincial election.

"Major contributors to the Liberal party coffers, such as engineering firms and local chambers of commerce, support SM-3. Johnson's decision to support the project was a bid for political capital in a pre-election period," Drouin says.

According to BAPE and Drouin, SM-3 is not only environmentally unsound but also economically unjustified at a time when the world energy market is experiencing a glut, and Hydro-Quebec is falling heavily into debt.

New hydro project unneeded

"In April, the New York Power Authority cancelled its contract [with Hydro-Quebec] for 800 mega-watts, which is about what the SM-3 project will be producing. Last year, the largest public utility in Vermont sold back 75 mega-watts at a loss to Hydro-Quebec.

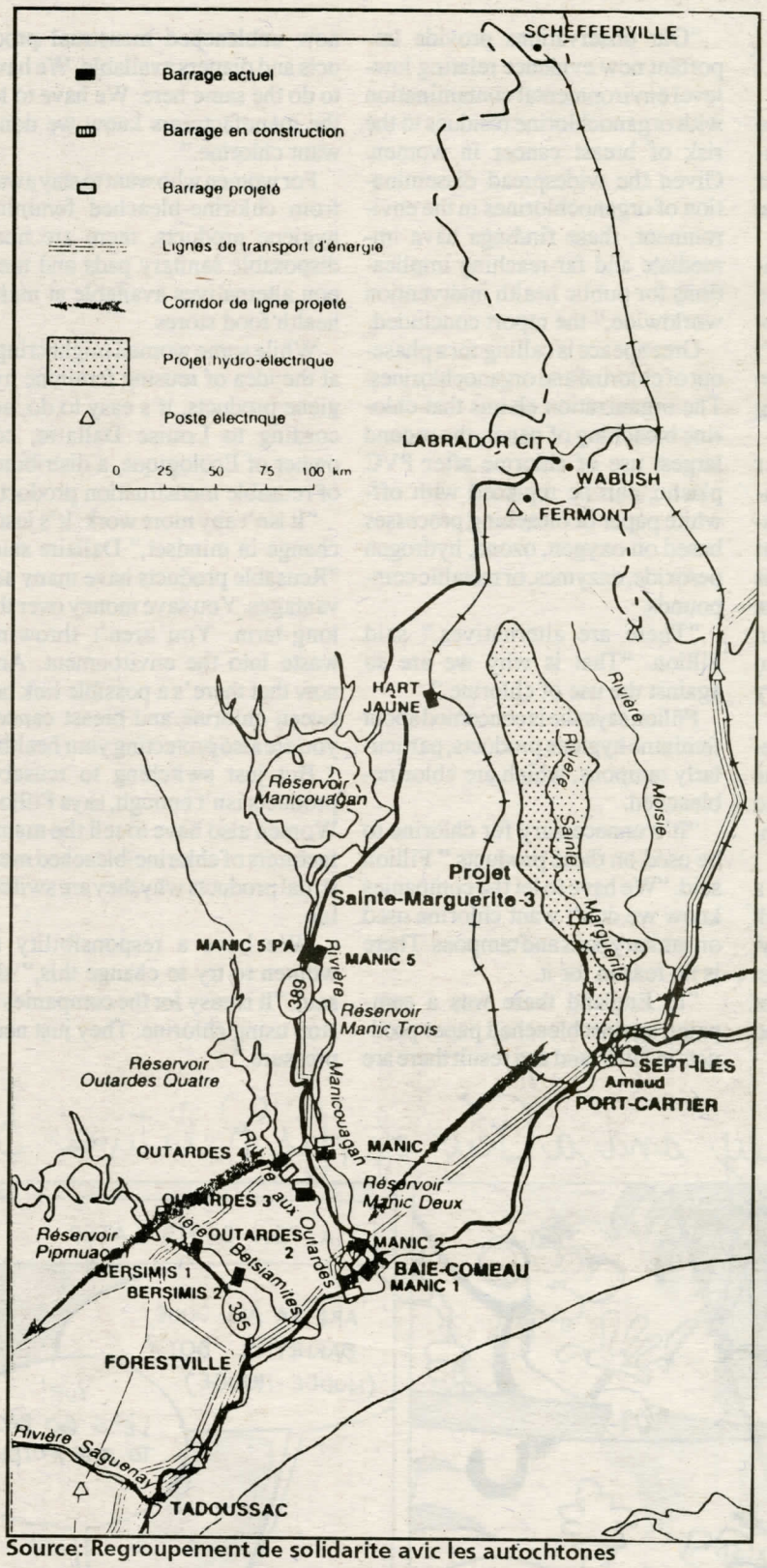
"SM-3 will only increase the debt burden of Hydro-Quebec at a time when social services budgets are being slashed across the board," Drouin argues.

Drouin also discredits the claim that SM-3 is an effective means of job creation.

"At the height of the project, 900 jobs will be created for 6 months a year for 10 years. Once it is completed, SM-3 will only require 20 permanent employees to run it," he added.

However, both Drouin and Gerry Pascal of the Centre de resources sur la non-violence argue that what is really at stake over the SM-3 project are the rights of the Innu people. Last year, Pascal organized 300 participants in a march from Albany, New York to Mani-Utenam to protest SM-3.

"SM-3 is both a political and an environmental issue," Pascal said. "There's no question that the dams are environmentally destructive, but they are also destroying the lifestyle of the Innu people. Hunting and fishing is a day-to-day way of life and a part of Innu spirituality. It all comes down to who controls the land that Hydro-Quebec wants to use."



Source: Regroupement de solidarite avic les autochtones

Land rights trampled

Sylvestre Rock, a resident of Mani-Utenam and a member of the Coalition for Nitassinan, also stresses that land rights are a key part of the SM-3 debate.

"We have other visions for the land that they [Hydro-Quebec] do not," Rock says.

In order to protect their vision of Nitassinan, Innu people are paying a high price. Since 1992, 12% of the adult population of Mani-Utenam (including Rock) have served time in jail for protesting the construction of SM-3.

The presence of Hydro-Quebec in Nitassinan has created serious political rifts among the Innu themselves. The Innu Takuaikan Band leader Elie-Jacques Jourdain, who is supposed to represent the communities of Uashat and Mani-Utenam, has thrown his support behind Hydro-Quebec. Jourdain's compliance with Hydro-Quebec generated widespread protest within the Innu community, including a hunger strike by 69 Mani-Utenam residents.

Hydro Quebec heavyhandedness

In the last two years, Jourdain and Hydro-Quebec have responded to criticism and protest by obtaining legal injunctions banning all public demonstrations against either SM-3 or the Jourdain-controlled Takuaikan Council on or near the construction site. These injunctions were recently ruled permanent for a period of 30 years.

In December 1992, Hydro-Quebec's authority in the area was further entrenched when it created its own police force called the "Sûreté d'Hydro Québec". According to Solidarity with Native Peoples, the "SHQ" has 200 trained officers, an initial budget of $26 million, and "a legal right to arrest, raid and investigate whom it chooses."

CBC-TV reported that the force would be using its resources to address the problem of Native "radicals" and environmental "extremists".

In spite of these restrictions, the Coalition for Nitassinan is still determined to have their voice heard. Coalition members have engaged in acts of civil disobedience such as withholding payments on electricity bills and erecting road blockades. In June, two journalists were arrested along with 15 protesters while attempting to cover a barricade on the SM-3 access road (the SQ issued a written apology for the incident to the *Mirror* last month).

According to the Coalition and the activists who support them, their next battle is to increase public awareness about the SM-3 project.

"It's crucial that the Innu get the word out about what's going on," says Pascal.

Yvette Michel, a spokesperson for the Coalition for Nitassinan, will be speaking on October 26th at the Institut Interculturel de Montréal (4917 St-Urbain, 7:30pm, 288-7229) and on the 27th at 2680 Jeanne-Mance (4th floor, 8pm, 982-6606). The public is also invited to the Peace Assembly being held at McGill October 28-30 (call 844-0464 for more information).

Chlorine bleaching linked to breast cancer

by Heather McGuffin

An emerging body of evidence suggests that the Chlorine compounds used for bleaching paper products may also be linked to breast cancer in women.

"Breast cancer is now being associated with chlorine," said Johanne Fillion, administrative coordinator for Greenpeace in Montreal. "It isn't a fact, but since we have reason to question it, we should be taking precautionary action."

The concern is over *organochlorines*, the toxic chemical by-products of chlorine technology. Over 1,000 different organochlorines, including dioxins and furans, are discharged in the effluent of pulp mills. More than one million tons are dumped into North American waterways every year.

Many organochlorines are widespread in air, water, food, and the workplace, and have accumulated in the tissues and fluids of the general population.

A number of studies, including a 1993 report from The New York University Women's Health Study, have shown that women with breast cancer tend to have higher levels of organochlorines in their fat and blood than healthy women.

"Our observations provide important new evidence relating low-level environmental contamination with organochlorine residues to the risk of breast cancer in women. Given the widespread dissemination of organochlorines in the environment, these findings have immediate and far-reaching implications for public health intervention worldwide," the report concluded.

Greenpeace is calling for a phase-out of chlorine and organochlorines. The organization claims that chlorine bleaching of paper, the second largest use of chlorine after PVC plastic, can be replaced with off-white paper or bleaching processes based on oxygen, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, enzymes, or metallic compounds.

"There are alternatives," said Fillion. "That is why we are so against the use of chlorine."

Fillion says she is concerned about feminine hygiene products, particularly tampons, which are chlorine-bleached.

"It's unnecessary for chlorine to be used on these products," Fillion said. "We have to let the companies know we don't want chlorine used on sanitary pads and tampons. There is no reason for it.

"In England there was a campaign against bleached paper products in 1989, and as a result there are now unbleached menstrual products and diapers available. We have to do the same here. We have to let the manufacturers know we don't want chlorine."

For women who want to stay away from chlorine-bleached feminine hygiene products, there are non-disposable sanitary pads and tampon alternatives available at many health food stores.

While some women might cringe at the idea of reusing feminine hygiene products, it's easy to do, according to Louise Dallaire, co-owner of Ecologique, a distributor of reusable menstruation products.

"It isn't any more work. It's just a change in mindset," Dallaire said. "Reusable products have many advantages. You save money over the long-term. You aren't throwing waste into the environment. And now that there's a possible link between chlorine and breast cancer, you are also protecting your health."

But just switching to reusable products isn't enough, says Fillion. Women also have to tell the manufacturers of chlorine-bleached menstrual products why they are switching.

"We have a responsibility as women to try to change this," she said. "It is easy for the companies to stop using chlorine. They just need pressure."

graphic by Ali Ross

By Jill-Beth Rosenthal

Soon enough, Raffi will no longer have any more baby belugas to sing about.

At the current rate of pollution, the beluga whales who reside in our St. Lawrence river will cease to exist all together if clean-up action does not progress more rapidly. The population of beluga whales in Canada has decreased since the beginning of the century from 5,000 to a dwindling 400-500.

Each year, approximately 15 beluga whales die in our waters, mainly due to cancerous diseases. Last year was a record setting period, with 22 deaths. The whales are dying because of the array of toxins that contaminate the river.

The government of Canada has made some efforts to protect the remainder of the belugas. In 1988, Ottawa and Quebec set up the St. Lawrence cleanup plan which has eliminated three-quarters of the noxious materials which industries along the shores put in the river. But, some of the toxins come from unknown sources.

Groups have also been formed to help fight pollution in the river. KETOS, a team which researches marine life. *Ketos* is the Greek word for "that's enough!" Other programs include the St. Lawrence Action Plan which originated in 1988 to help abolish toxic dumping into the river.

Pierre-François Thernier, a member of KETOS, outlines a few ways we can help:

1) Do not use toxic cleansing products, there are many substitutes.

2) Do not throw out batteries, or anything which contains toxic substances. The city collects all these toxins about twice a year and recycles them.

In addition to this, it is possible to get involved directly with the whales.

"To help out individually or as a group, people can "adopt" a beluga whale for the price of $5000. This money will serve to fund for further research," Thernier said.

Although it may seem difficult to conceive of comparing whales to humans, according to Thernier, this is the approach which must be taken. The whales are dying of cancerous diseases, no differently than humans are. Humans breathe in the same substances that are killing belugas and they are killing us also. It is not only the fate of the beluga whales at hand, but that of humans as well, he added.

graphic by James Graziani

Radioactive contamination is still a major concern

by Maureen Choy

Despite the fact that nuclear power is one of the most environmentally friendly energy resources, the risk of radioactive contamination still exists.

April 26, 1986 is a day that many people will remember for a long time to come. That was the day an explosion and fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine sent a cloud of radioactive particles into the atmosphere. The effect of this disaster was felt all over Europe. It also raised peoples' concerns about the safety of nuclear power.

It's not that other sources of energy are without accidents. There have been numerous explosions and fires at the oil refineries in Montreal East. The main difference between the two is that an explosion at an oil refinery has a much smaller chance of contaminating the surrounding area than an explosion at a nuclear power plant.

In September of 1991, a fuel rod fell to the ground and cracked as employees removed a used fuel "bundle" from the reactor at Hydro-Quebec's Gentilly 2 nuclear power plant. One worker was exposed to an amount of radiation that is equal to the average allowable amount for a year. Later that month, the refuelling machine broke down, contaminating an enclosed area. And in 1993 at Ontario Hydro's Bruce Heavy Water Plant, employees were poisoned by hydrogen sulphide.

Despite these incidents, the nuclear industry argues that nuclear power is safe and reactors are well protected. One of the main advocates for nuclear power is the Canadian Nuclear Association (CNA). Colin Hunt, editor of publications for the CNA argues that there has never been a proveable link between nuclear emissions and safety.

But according to David McArthur, a writer who worked for the CNA, people living near nuclear plants should be concerned for their health. McArthur cites a case in Pickering, Ontario, where one-third of birth defects between July 1985 and December 1986 were caused by exposure to nuclear radiation coming from a nearby plant.

In 1989 nurses at Ste. Marie Hospital in Trois Rivieres reported that three babies out of 174 (1.7241%) born that year had been born without anuses. The average for this kind of defect in the general population is one in 5,000 (0.02%). Although Quebec health officials denied that radiation was to blame, some people believe that the birth defects were a direct result of radiation being released into the air through leaks in the plant.

At present, there is no permanent means of disposing spent fuel. It is highly toxic and highly radioactive. At present, the only thing that can be done is to store it in huge pools of water to cool the heat. But considering that this waste will remain toxic for more than 4.5 million years, the risk of an accident increases each day as more and more of this waste is produced.

The Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB), a federal agency, was created to monitor energy production and consumption in Canada. In 1993, it slammed the New Brunswick Power Corporation for a lack of safety awareness at its Point Lepreau plant. The AECB noted ten violations of the provincial crown corporation's operating license. That's up from nine in 1992. In its annual report, the AECB said that New Brunswick Power has shown a lack of urgency in correcting the problems, including its fail ure to carry out "safety culture' training.

Despite these facts, the AECB renewed their license.

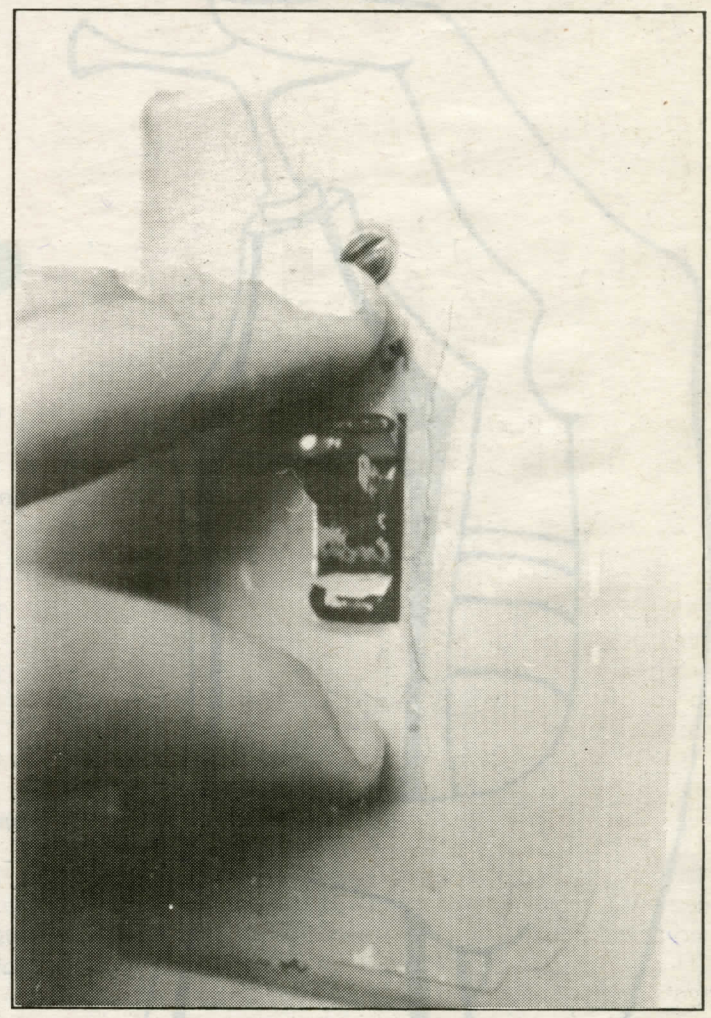


photo by Justin Rochefort

ENVIRONMENTALISM bandwagon or real concern?

by Jane Sobol

It's 1994. Twenty-three years after Greenpeace launched its first campaign protesting American nuclear testing off the coast of Alaska. Eleven years after the Green Party (Die Grünen) won several parliamentary seats in West Germany's federal elections, and two years after environmental activists and world leaders met at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

If these achievements prove anything, it is that there has been a significant increase in awareness and interest in environmental issues over the years. Where waste management once meant incineration, we now have recycling. When it was once virtually impossible to find organic produce, we can now go to neighbourhood markets that specialize in pesticide-free fruits and vegetables.

There is no doubt that an active environmental movement has made the public more aware of the challenges we face, but the question remains: are people still committed to change? Or was the environment just a fad, like the famine in Ethiopia?

Most activists insist the movement is very much alive.

"We deeply believe that the environment is an issue and will be an issue for a long time because it is a matter of survival and a matter of life," says Johanne Fillion of the Montreal chapter of Greenpeace. "There is plenty of work happening in the environmental field."

Some environmentalists, however, feel that interest in the movement has declined, mainly due to the economic recession. Unemployment, poverty, and government cuts to social services have all contributed to the public's decreasing involvement . Even Fillion would concede that her organization has not been left unaffected. "Contributions are down. People are more concerned with getting food on their tables and paycheques in their pocketbooks," she said. "When you feel for your future, for your job, you are less concerned with social issues."

Some say people may also be suffering from a case of media fatigue, that after years of hearing about the issues they are less willing to get involved, wanting to move on to other areas of concern. Tim Gray, executive director of the Wildlands League, a conservation organization based in Toronto, says interest in the movement tends to fluctuate.

"Media flavour-of-the-week-syndrome has been a major factor over the past few years," says Gray. "The environment was really big and then everyone collectively decided it was boring and the recession came along and people had to focus on other stuff. But I think it will change back."

Bruce Thomson of the Westmount Environmental Action Group agrees. He conducted a study showing that after climbing steadily during the eighties, media coverage of environmental issues peaked during the early nineties and has been on the decline ever since. However, the study, which calculates the frequency of the words "environmental," " recycling," and "ecology" in three major American newspapers, also shows that even today the words appear more often than ten years

ago. To Thomson this indicates that the environment is not nearly as newsworthy as it

once was, but that it remains near the top of the media agenda.

photo by Justin Rochefort

Ultimately, however, most environmentalists will agree that because today's population is much more aware of the issues, they are already doing more than their predecessors.

A large percentage of Canadians participate in neighbourhood recycling programs, compost and are trying to lead healthier, more-environmentally sound lives.

It is also easier nowadays to "do the right thing".

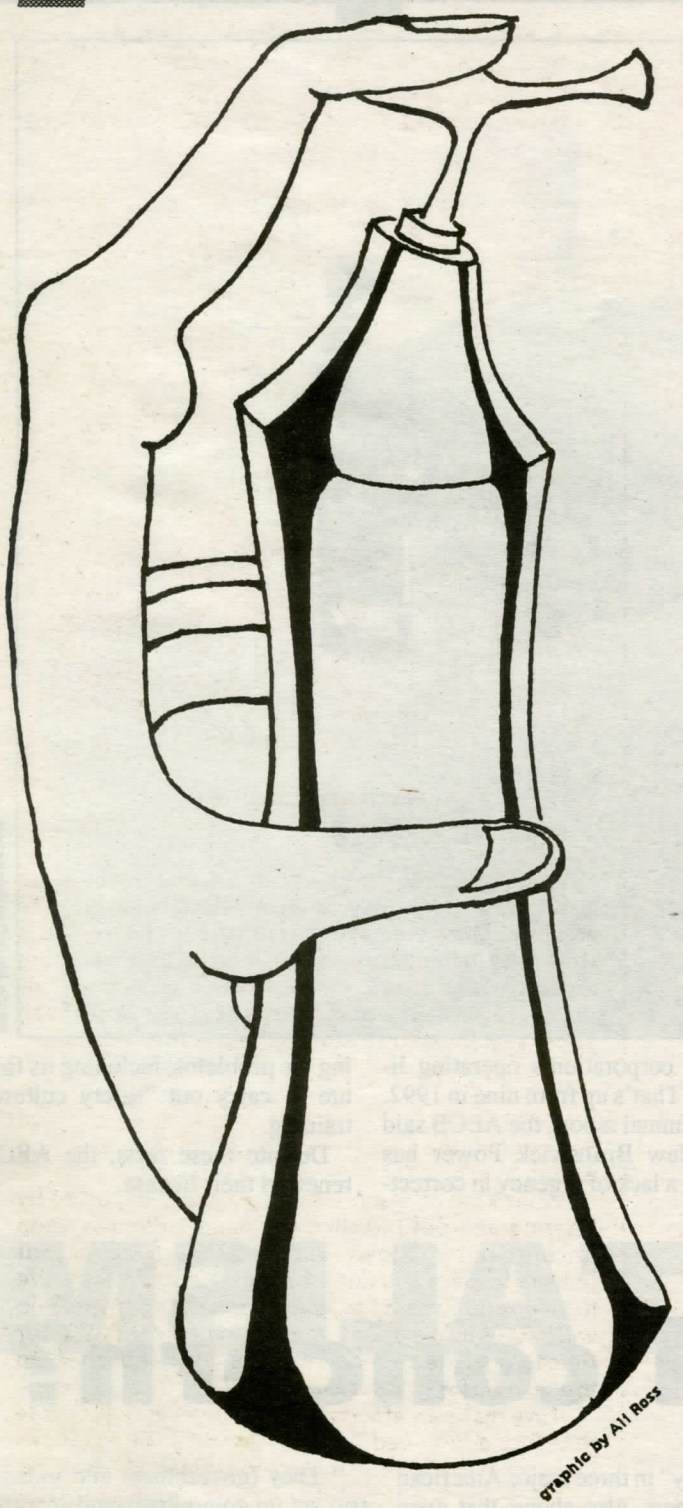
"Acts like refusing a bag, which only a few years ago seemed quite radical, are now second nature and go completely unnoticed," says Eliane Kinsley, an eco-friendly resident of Snowdon.

But is that good enough? There is a growing fear among environmentalists that society has become too complacent when dealing with environmental issues, and that promises made by government and industry during the last few years have obscured the larger issues at hand.

" They (government and industry) set up committees and inquiries. Now a lot of these things are coming to an end and what people are realizing is that the reports are in but they have been largely buried and not acted on," Gray said. "The public will find out that they were largely smoke and mirrors to divert people from the real issues. They gave them some slack to improve things and if it doesn't change things then people are going to get mad again."

If political posturing is any gauge of the current level of interest, than the environment is still very much on people's minds. In the upcoming municipal elections, three of the four major parties (Montreal Citizen's Movement, Vision Montreal and the Democratic Coalition-Ecology Montreal) are using the environment as a key plank in their platforms. All of these parties are hoping that their commitment to green issues, from transportation to waste management will get them elected.

But environmentalists are hoping the environment isn't considered a "luxury" cause, to be dropped if a better one comes along. If the quality of the air, water and soil drops below a certain level, then it won't really matter how bad a recession we are going through. It will become a matter of pure survival.



ENVIRO-TIP

ECO RECIP & RECEIP

AIR FRESHENER
Boil cinnamon and cloves in water.
OR Place 1/4 cup of baking soda in small bowls around your house and in the fridge. OR
Vinegar in a shallow bowl will absorb tobacco odours.

TOILET BOWL CLEANER
Use baking soda with a scrub brush to clean surface.

LAUNDRY STAIN REMOVER
2 tbsp. ammonia
1 tsp liquid soap
2 cups warm water
Mix well and store in a reused spray bottle. Spray on stains and let set about 15 minutes, then launder as usual.

FABRIC SOFTENER
Add 1/4 cup vinegar to final rinse or 1/4 cup baking soda to wash load. to remove static cling, toss a damp towel into dryer just before the end of the cycle.

WOOD POLISH
Apply mixture of 1 part lemon juice to 2 parts cooking oil. Polish with soft cloth.

SILVER POLISH
Rub surface with mixture of lemon juice and salt, polish with a sot cloth.

OVEN CLEANER
1. Scrub area immediately after oven has cooled with pastelike mixture of baking soda and water.
2. Mix 1/4 cup of liquid dish soap and 1 tsp. of borax in a one litre spray bottle. Spray soiled area. Wait 1 hour and scrub with steel wool.
3. EASY CLEANER FOR REMOVABLE OVEN OR BARBECUE PARTS-
Carry all removable parts outdoors and place them in a plastic garbage bag. Pour in 1 or 2 cups household ammonia. Seal the bag with a tie, and leave outside for a couple hours. Remove parts from bag and rinse clean with a garden hose.

CARPET/ UPHOLSTERY CLEANER
#1. Clean carpet and upholstery stains immediately with cold club soda.
or
#2. sprinkle cornstarch on rug, wait 1/2 hour and vacuum.

VINEGAR WINDOW CLEANER
1/2 cup white vinegar
1 gallon warm water
Mix thoroughly in pail and apply with reused spray bottle.

ALL-PURPOSE CLEANER
#1. 1/2 cup ammonia
1/3 cup washing soda
1 gallon warm water.

#2. 1 cup baking soda
1 cup ammonia
1/2 cup white vinegar
1 gallon warm water

SCOURING POWDERS
1. Sprinkle baking soda on surface and scour with damp cloth

2.Shake salt on surface to be cleaned and scour with cloth dipped in lemon juice. Wipe clean with water dampened cloth

WINDOW CLEANER
2 tbsp. cornstarch
1/2 cup ammonia
1/2 cup white vinegar
1 gallon warm water
This cleaner is slightly abrasive and excellent for very grimy exterior windows.

Future mayor, we said

by Alexander Williams

We could be in deeper trouble than we are already. Last Thursday the mayoral candidates debated the "environment" at the *Institut de sciences de l'environnement de l'UQAM*. Waste management was a major topic. Considering waste as a resource was not, however.

Montreal has an immense garbage problem. With an annual production of over one million metric tons, a ton for each resident, the incumbent mayor will have major decisions to make. Those problems could be saved if she/he makes a real committment to treating waste not as something to be disposed of, but rather as a *precious resource* to be conserved. Over 80 per cent of a typical Montrealer's "garbage" is reusable, recyclable or compostable.

The Miron Quarry was a hot topic at the debate. Miron is the City of Montreal's dump, located in Saint-Michel district and surrounded by a family neighborhood. The largest dump in Canada, it contains over 32 million tons of garbage.

Landfills dangerous

Jean Doré, the present mayor, presents Miron as now having the "most severe norms in Québec," in terms of environmental safety. He may be right. However, two major problems never go away by dumping unsorted waste, regardless of the clean-up technology put in place: production of hazardous gases and leachate.

Landfill gas is produced by decomposing garbage. It is principally composed of methane, a greenhouse gas; carbon dioxide and organic volatile compounds. One of these, vinyl chloride, is suspected of being cancerous. The Montreal Urban Community discovered 23 toxic or cancerous gases in tests made at Miron. The gas can also cause explosions in surrounding houses, as it seeps through the earth and finds itself in basements.

Leachate is the toxic mix of rain, organic matter, and whatever else we throw into our garbage bags. It percolates through the garbage, and will, eventually, reach and pollute the water table. 600,000 tons of leachate have been estimated to be among the garbage at Miron.

In fact, the only thing attractive about landfilling is its price. Cheap, in the purely economic sense of the term, it costs about $63 a ton, transport included, compared to incineration ($83/ton - not including the millions to build a facility), and recycling ($120-165/ton - revenue from the sale of recyclables not included). This doesn't include, however, the costs of purifying the water table twenty or thirty years after a landfill's closure.

The perils of incineration

Incineration is another option on the table for our garbage. Although all of the waste on the Montreal island is landfilled at present, the city of Montreal has a bad record of burning garbage ever since the 1890's. More recently, the Des Carrières incinerator burned 75% of domestic waste until December of 1993, it also being located in a residential area on the Plateau Mont-Royal.

Incinerators, regardless of developments in anti-pollution technology, all create toxic ash and emissions. Among the contaminants we find heavy metals and a series of toxic compounds, such as dioxins which are considered one of the most toxic substances known to humanity. The dioxin and furan emissions of the Des Carrières incinerator were 9 times higher the norms set by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). The incinerator also produced 90,000 tons of ash a year that were landfilled at a site in the district of Rivière-des-Prairies.

In January of this year, the Montreal Urban Community (MUC), the body responsible for public transport, the police, environmental surveillance, among other tasks, brought together the waste management proposals of the City of Montreal and those of the suburb municipalities in search of a compromise. Apart from boosting recycling, one of the proposals was to mass compost 300 000 tons of garbage. Jean Doré names this backward method as one of his preferred options.

...S AND COMMENTS

...PES
...TS

by Maureen Choy

Winter is just around the corner. For many of us, winter means a fatter electricity bill and a thinner wallet.

But it doesn't have to be that way. By changing a few habits, electricity bills can be more manageable. Not only for the individual consumer, but also fon a larger scale, including the Great Whale project.

Lighting

Intelligent lighting habits can save big bucks over the course of a year.

When painting, remember that white reflects and diffuses light better than darker colours. Darker paint requires more lighting.

Turn off the lights when not in the room.

And whenever possible, use less powerful bulbs especially in areas that require less lighting.

A 100-watt bulb will provide as much light as two 60-watt bulbs while using 17 per cent less electricity.

A compact fluorescent bulb will last up to ten times longer than incandescent bulbs and provide better quality lighting.

The life of a fluorescent bulb will save up to twenty seven dollars in electricity costs over incandescent.

Finally, turn off the computer at the end of the day. Screen savers may look cool, but an active computer sucks more power than one that is off.

Bathroom

In the bathroom, install a water-saving shower head and save as much as 50 dollars annually.

Normally, a toilet will use as much as ten liters of water per flush. Put a brick in the toilet tank to save water costs.

Kitchen

Smart cooking techniques can be a good money saver. Proper use of a stove can save much as 20 dollars per year.

Make sure to use proper lids on pots or lost heat will increase cooking time. When boiling water, use an electric kettle as it is the least costly.

The oven should only be turned on ten minutes before use and turned off a few minutes before the cooking is finished. The accumulated heat will finish cooking your food.

Weatherproofing

When choosing a draft-proofing material, make sure that it adheres well to all materials. As well, make sure that the surface area is clean and dry or the material won't stick.

When leaving home for more than two hours, lower the thermostat to 15C. At night, set it to 17C. Reduce the temperature in all unoccupied rooms to 10C and keep their doors closed. Like your parents used to say, if you're cold -wear a sweater.

Windows are often a major source of heat loss, even after draftproofing. But curtains and blinds can help decrease the amount of heat loss. During the day let the sun in to warm up the rooms. At dusk, close the curtains and pull down the blinds. And for safety reasons, remember to make sure they don't cover the heaters.

Using the bin: FLYERS

by Karn Laursep

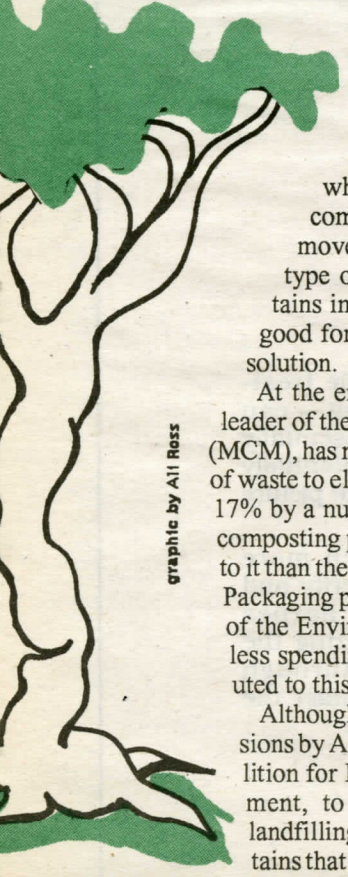
As we rush to and from school, a little piece of paper is thrust at us. Absently, as an involuntary gesture, we accept it. Once we have passed by, we realize that a stray note in in our possession. It could be advertizing a great event at some shoe store, a deal at a copy centre, or perhaps a bargain at a new hair salon. With a shrug, many of us toss it to the ground.

Life's details often escape us. Unfortunately those little details can add up to one big mess. Small pieces of advertizing called handbills have once again descended upon us, creating intriguing carpeting patterns on and off campus.

What kind of responsibility are we living up to by littering and not recycling the paper? We must stop unconsciously allowing this debauchery of our university space and our lovely forests to continue. We have a responsibility to our planet and to those who will inherit it. We must try taking a moment out of our time to read the paper on the spot and hand it back to the distributor or not take it at all.

If we make an effort, these companies may decide that they don't need to print as many little sheets, or maybe that this form of advertizing isn't viable. Because really, when we look at it in terms of reducing or recycling, what a pain those little pieces of paper are for our dear planet, just little pieces of pain.

resources, not garbage!



graphic by Ali Ross

Doré's misguided solutions

Mass composting is a process where garbage bags arrive at a complex, the recyclables are removed, the rest is composted. This type of compost is often toxic, contains inert materials, and is often only good for landfilling. Not an ecological solution.

At the end of his mandate, Jean Doré, leader of the Montreal Citizen's Movement (MCM), has managed to decrease the amount of waste to eliminate (read dump or burn) by 17% by a number of reusing, recycling and composting programs. This figure has more to it than the municipal initiatives, however. Packaging protocols set up by the Ministers of the Environment, public awareness and less spending by consumers are all attributed to this figure.

Although demanded on several occasions by Action Rebuts, the Montreal Coalition for Environmental Waste Management, to introduce a moratorium on landfilling and incineration, Doré maintains that these two options are still valid. His administration has set itself the goal of reducing by 50% the waste to eliminate by 2010, but in 1984, Doré promised green boxes for the whole population by 1994. This promise has still no been met, despite the fact 91,2% of Montrealers are personally ready to make the effort to recycle, according to a poll commissioned by the city in 1993 and conducted by the group Léger & Léger.

Other mayoral candidates offer viewpoints

Pierre Bourque, former city of Montreal administrator, creator of the Botanical Garden and the Biodome, is leader of Vision Montreal (VM). Starting from a philosophical vision of humanity, the environment and Montreal, Bourque made reference to the Miron dump as evidence of the MCM's inaction on waste management. He didn't, however, offer any concrete solutions to Miron or other aspects of waste management. Outside the debate, Vision Montreal proposes to increase recycling to 50% by 1998 by creating committees of 200 people in the 51 districts of the city. How? Again, the answer is unclear.

The Montrealer's Party's (MP) Jérôme Choquette, former mayor of wealthy Outremont, stood out like a sore thumb during the debate. Choquette cites the high cost of recycling and fiscal restraints factors in making a "balanced judgment" in waste management. What he considers balanced judgment, however, is to export Montreal's organic waste to Saint-Nicéphore or Lachenaie, while continuing to fill the Miron Quarry with our inert waste. This solution is an unfair unloading of our problems to these communities that already are fighting the export from the island of Montreal. Choquette's solutions are the most anti-ecological of the four candidates, prepared to "create jobs that pollute, but create jobs."

Yolande Cohen, former president of Vélo Québec and leader of the Democratic Coalition - Ecology Montreal (DC-EM) presented the only community-based proposals for waste management. Against incineration and landfilling, Cohen cited *ressourceries* as a solution. The ressourceries, one per district, would be community-based reduce, reuse and recycle centers close to the people. The DC-EM also proposes a pay system for the pick-up of weekly garbage and the establishment of more severe provincial norms for landfilling.

Environmentalist have to ask themselves while sitting listening to the banter of the candidates, why is it so difficult to get public officials to understand that we are throwing out valuable resources when we landfill? That we are destroying them forever when we incinerate? That we must take care of our own mess, thank you, not export the problem for others to clean up? That reducing at the source is the least wasteful solution? That garbage is a resource, not something to be wasted? What makes some candidates so bull-headed or blind?

The next debate will take place on October 24th, 7 p.m., at UQAM, room AM-050, pavillion Hubert-Aquin, 1255 Saint-Denis, metro Berri-UQAM. Organized by Action RE-buts, the Montreal Coalition for Environmental Waste Management. *For further information: 398-7457.*

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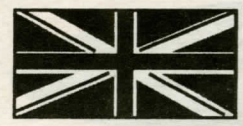
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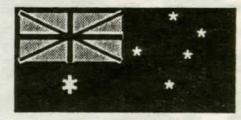
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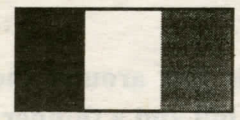
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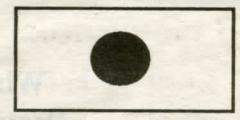
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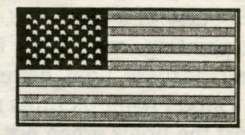
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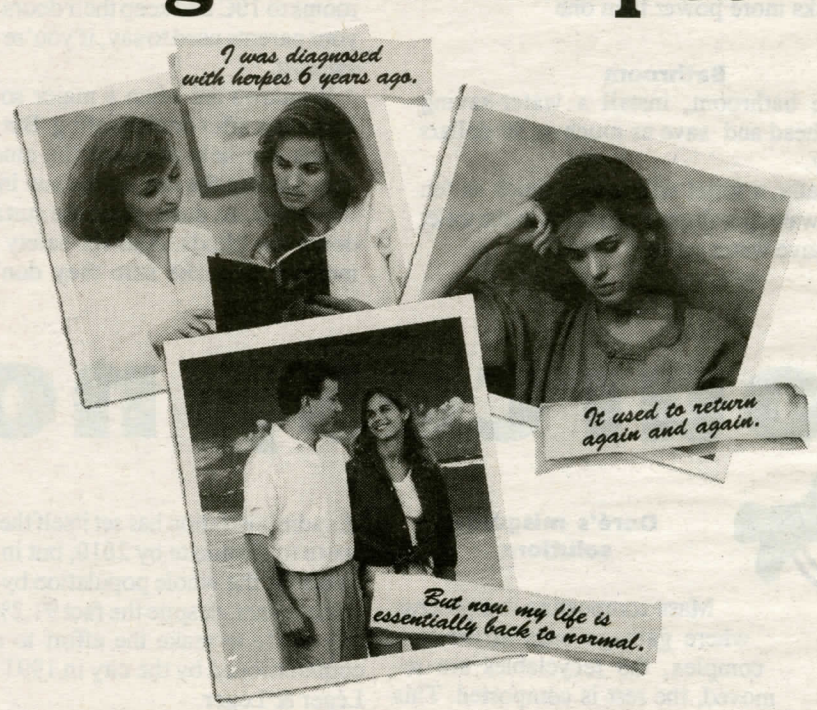

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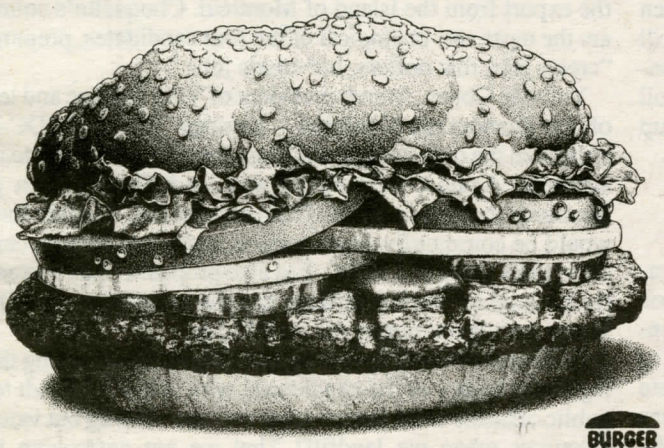

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So if we drive all our fancy cars
And if we cut down all our trees
We're going to drown in the acid showers
And we'll choke on the smog in the breeze,
But maybe we'll be stirred into a radical change,
It's going to take a lot of effort but it can be arranged
Because we're all interconnected
We'd better make a move...

-Rosie Emery

by Carol McQueen

Rosie Emery's lyrics spell awareness and action. Directed at children, they reveal her grassroots commitment to altering perceptions of the Earth and humanity's place within it. She uses music to encourage ideas of interconnectedness and mutual dependence on the Earth's resources.

Emery is not alone in combining art and environmental education to promote societal change. With governments and companies stalling in their attempt to implement green policies, artists and musicians are going back to basics. They are trying to alter society's consciousness at its source by teaching children greater respect and love for the planet.

Every summer, the Eaglewood Earth Festival in Ontario provides musicians, writers, poets and artists with a venue in which they can spread their ecological ideas.

"We focus on non-political issues. Our attempt is at education of the general members of the audience," said artistic director Tim Harrison, "Then they can make their own environment more ecologically friendly."

Accessibility to awareness

The festival's adheres to a grassroots format designed to be more effective in reaching and affecting the audience.

"The underlying theme of our festival is accessibility," Harrison said, "All the music is presented in workshop form so that artists can put what they do in some kind of context."

Rosie Emery decided to transport that kind of accessibility into the classroom. She has prepared a teaching guide and song book called Songs of Gaia, which can assist teachers in talking about the planet and its ecology. She believes that in order for children to learn about the earth and its symbiotic relationships, they must be exposed to it in an exciting way and in small groups.

"When you sit down in a classroom and learn facts and see pictures, it doesn't always stay with you. It's just another class. But when you can do a class where you're singing, where you're learning a song, then it's a project and it's far more interesting," said Emery.

Chris McKhool agrees. For the past year, he has performed his environmental children's concert *When You're a Tree* for school audiences across Ontario and Quebec.

"Kids learn through play and through music. Music is a fundamental teaching tool. The more ways you can attack a problem, the more effective you are," he said. "If I come in to do a concert teachers can use that as a starting point to help children have a better understanding of the environment. It's a very powerful tool."

McKhool thinks music assures audience participation, and therefore learning. He gets the children to learn songs such as *Clean, Clean, Clean* and to ask as many questions as they like.

"What I really like doing in my show is getting (the children] to come up with their own ideas as to what the environment is, because then they're exercising their knowledge and educating each other," he said.

Connected to the Environment

McKhool tries to go beyond a preachy call to obey the three Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). He hopes to raise awareness about ecological interdependence so children will feel connected to the environment in which they live.

"I really try to give the children a sense of their interconnectedness with the environment, the invisible strands that connect us to every other living being, including the global system that we live in," he said.

He conveys the message that love and understanding are one.

"If you understand another organism or person, then you can love them, and in loving them you will want to help protect their safety."

Rosie Emery demonstrates this kind of understanding between creatures in her songs. She sings about the fish who clean the teeth and scales of bigger fish, rendering service and finding food without being preyed upon. At the moment, she is working on a new song called *Hitching a Ride* about how pseudo scorpions in the tropical forests of Panama ride the backs of Harlequin Beetles as they jump from one dead fig tree to another.

"Such songs lead to discussion of symbiotic relationships. Children learn that everything is a part of everything else," she said.

She likes to go into scientific detail in her songs because she wants children to become aware of the complex relationships that weave the world together.

To make that consciousness even more acute, she uses a workshop called the *Council of All Beings*. It was developed by Australian environmentalist John Seed with the purpose of promoting the idea of interconnectedness, something Emery strongly espouses.

"Once you feel that interconnection with all things, you will never again harm anything or anybody because you know that everything is an extension of yourself," she said.

To participate in the council, each student embodies an animal or a thing in the natural living world by sporting a mask they have constructed themselves. Each person then

Rosie Emery

speaks on behalf of their entire species, discussing the environmental problems plaguing their habitat. Once everyone has spoken, a human stands in the centre and tries to provide some answers in explanation of its species destructive behaviour. Gradually, each living member of the council enters the circle, suggesting solutions and recommendations.

"It helps children understand that all beings are part of the same whole," explained Emery, "They all agree that the only way to change things is to work together."

Active Learning

Randi Cherry who founded and operates the Earthrise Players Environmental Street Theatre in Ottawa also considers acting to be an effective way of making children aware of the web of life. While on a year-long tour of developing countries, she came across a street theatre group in Bangladesh. They managed to illustrate to their audience the way in which mustard oil was thinned with water before being sold. In a humorous, yet serious way, the audience was involved in the action, coming up with ideas as to how to eradicate the cheating.

Cherry asserts that this active means of learning about a problem promotes attempts to find its solution, as opposed to the passive watching of a documentary.

"We need to be empowering and positive," she said, "Through creativity, we get people empowered so they will be changed in their personal lives."

With a masters degree in biology, Cherry plans skits simply demonstrating scientific processes which occur in nature, and which link humanity with other living organisms. With the numerous props and costumes made from garbage and other recycled material, her street theatre encourages spontaneous audience participation.

One of its most effective shows called *The Cycles of Life* has the audience splitting into three groups: animals, plants and molecules of oxygen or carbon, depending on who exhales them. The animals and plants stand across from each other while the molecules run back and forth. The players must spontaneously respond when the environment is altered, through deforestation for example. The interactive skit also reveals what composting is when animals and plants die, enriching the earth.

"Street theatre allows people to get ritual back into their lives. Ritual involves magic, strength and creativity, all necessary to pulling sustainability off."

Cherry uses a lot of creativity in her own life. She flushes the toilet with leftover bath water, and rides her bike everywhere, borrowing a car from a friend only when absolutely necessary.

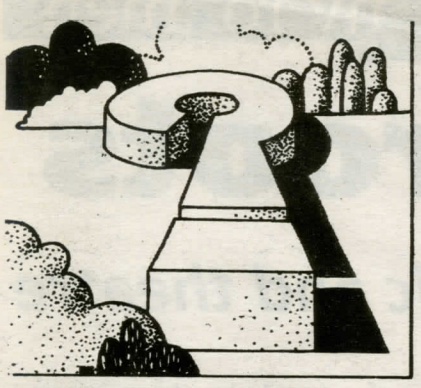
"I'm trying to spend a lot more of my time being with people, not with things," she added.

She says Earthrise Players promotes this respect for the sacredness of life by promulgating the Native Peoples' legend that whatever one does now must be measured in terms of the seventh generation. The question must be asked whether it will allow them to do it as well.

Rosie Emery, Chris Mckhool and Randy Cherry all believe in the 'hundredth monkey phenomenon' which indicates that if a certain amount of people reach a certain level of consciousness, then it will symbiotically spread out to the rest of the species. With grassroots techniques of direct contact through music and dance, they are hoping to speed the process of human awareness of the planet's ecosystem and our exploitation of it.

As Emery explains: "The reason I got into doing this was not just to be an entertainer, but because I really feel that unless we change our whole way of thinking and consciousness, then nothing is going to change."

courtesy of Rosie Emery, Songs of Gala



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Wind power: a viable alternative

By Derek Fong

Hydro-Québec must start looking at alternative power resources and energy conservation, according to a Quebec environmental activist.

"I've always believed in diversity," said Philippe Dunsky, energy coordinator for Environment Jeunesse (ENJEU), an organization dedicated to education and lobbying for the protection and conservation of natural resources.

He described Québec's hydro electric infrastructure as a "really solid energy base," but added that Hydro-Québec should be pursuing wind power more vigorously—not as a replacement to hydro electricity, but as a supplement.

"Québec is known more and more as the California of the north," according to Dunsky.

California, which has been using wind power for years, has recently built another wind farm—twice the size of Québec's St. Marguerite hydro electric dam project—which will produce 1500 megawatts of power at a cost of about 5 cents per kilowatt.

"Hydro and wind power work in perfect conjunction with each other," Dunsky said.

Sustainable energy through wind power

Québec possesses more than one-half of the total Canadian wind power potential. This wind power represents about 10 times the energy potential of the St. Marguerite project.

Dunsky believes that both Hydro-Québec and consumers have much to gain from wind power, since it can be priced competitively with hydro electricity.

"The power of wind power is (its) price," he said.

Wind power can also work to create many new jobs, even at a time when most companies are scaling down their organizations.

It would create 55% more jobs compared to the hydro electric job sector, and a whopping 300% more jobs than in the gas power sector, according to Dunsky.

Several other countries, including the United Kingdom, Germany, and Greece, have also announced wind power projects. Greece's wind farm alone will provide about 15% of its country's energy in the next 10 years.

Although Québec currently enjoys a surplus of energy, Dunsky said that we must continue pushing toward energy conservation if "we want to keep it that way."

If electricity demand rises, Hydro-Québec will have to build a new dam, he said. Every new dam costs more than the previous one, which will eventually raise electricity rates.

Dunsky described Hydro-Québec's energy conservation program as "modest." He said he would like to see the utility do more to help low-income families - who stand to gain the most from these programs - to make their homes more energy-efficient.

"There are programs that Hydro-Québec could be — should be — putting into place," he said.

For example, if Hydro-Québec were to implement a refrigerator replacement program for low-income families who own old, energy-wasting refrigerators, Dunsky believes that Hydro-Québec would save about $56 million over the next 17 years.

This would benefit both the utility and the families, who would save money on their electricity bills.

Energy conservation pays off for Hydro-Quebec

Saving money in the long-term does not always mean spending a lot of money in the short-term. People can simply apply caulking around doors and windows, and place plastic sheeting over windows.

These two renovations alone — which cost less than $100 — would save a home owner about 80% of the heat lost from their homes to the cold outside. This, in turn, translates into modest energy savings.

Although Hydro-Québec is saving $4 billion with its current energy conservation plan, Dunsky believes that the utility could save a lot more money with a more comprehensive energy conservation plan.

He said that it is "bad economics" for Hydro-Québec not to be aggressively pursuing energy conservation. He added that the problem lies with a "lot of interests" within the organization itself, many of which don't want to see the utility scale back its production of electricity.

However, there are encouraging signs that the utility may be getting on the right track.

Earlier this year, Hydro-Québec began studying the benefits of Integrated Resource Planning, a philosophy that encourages utilities to scale back production of mega-projects in favor of smaller, more flexible ones.

Several utilities around the world have already adopted IRP, saving billions of dollars annually.

Hydro-Québec is "getting somewhat closer to" implementing IRP, said Dunsky. Although many "old interests" are hindering the transition over to IRP at Hydro-Québec, there are still many within the organization who believe that the utility should be adopting it.

"I'll be satisfied when Hydro-Québec puts out an IRP plan," he said.

Quebec's energy policy needs change

by Anet Henrikso

COMMENT

I am constantly dismayed by the lack of public outrage at the mismanagement of scarce resources (natural, human and public money) and the violation of native peoples rights to self-determination that is a result of Quebec's energy policy.

Quebec's energy policy is the motor of its economy. It is also the motor generating huge debts. If this policy remains unchanged by the year 2020, Hydro Quebec will have dammed every major river in Quebec and generated a debt burden of about $310 billion, according to utility analyst Robert McCullough. As a consequence electricity rates will increase sevenfold. It does not take much of an imagination to realize what such huge increases in utility costs will mean, especially to the more disadvantaged members of our society who live on fixed incomes.

Not only is Quebec's energy policy driving us towards a crippling debt load, it destabilizes the economy, resulting in increased unemployment. For example, when the government gave the green light to phase three of Ste-Marguerite hydro project (SM-3) they told Quebecers that it would create 4,500 new jobs. In real terms this means 950 jobs for 6 months per year over a period of 10 years. Workers will be on UI for 6 months of the year. Each of these jobs will cost an estimated $350,000 per job per year (not including UI).

For the same amount of investment, significantly more jobs (according to Hydro's own studies) could be created by investing in energy efficiency. These jobs would be permanent jobs in communities where the workers live.

We are told that hydro electricity is clean energy, the only viable alternative to nuclear or fossil fuels. Not so! The impact of changing entire regional ecosystems as a result of the diversion of rivers and the flooding of huge areas of land is devastating on wildlife habitat. In the James Bay area flooding resulted in the release of mercury, contaminating the food supply. This contamination increases as it moves up the food chain, resulting in major health problems and the curtailment of Cree subsistence activities. There is sufficient evidence indicating such externally imposed changes lead to an increased idleness, boredom, dependence on state aid and loss of dignity, culminating in social decay. Hydro development that disrupts native peoples way of life in such a way is a form of genocide (as defined by the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples) and a violation of their rights to self-determination.

For over 20 years, environmental groups have been asking the Quebec government to include citizens in determining the province's energy policy. At present Hydro Quebec is consulting with public interest groups. This process might lead to some minor changes but in reality it is a "white-wash", a means to cleaning up their "megalomaniac" image. The culture of Hydro Quebec is such that it will continue to be driven by demand management (producing more energy) instead of supply management (energy efficiency) and the development of soft energy (solar or wind) to supply future needs.

But Hydro Quebec does not act on its own, it is the government that defines the energy policy. As long as the government is fixated on the short-term, using hydro development as a quick fix for an ailing economy, Hydro Quebec will be requested to build more dams even if its culture were to changed. The inclusion of a few environmental groups in a consultation process will not significantly change this absurd energy policy. What we need is a more far-reaching debate which gives citizens a chance to voice their concerns, opinions, insights and expertise. Because of the incestuous relationship between the Government of Quebec and Hydro Quebec we need to create an independent regulatory body that would take into account the long-term economic, environmental social effects of energy production and consumption, as well as the rights of native people.

For there to be any real change to Quebec's energy policy there has to be a political will do so. This will does not exist at the moment. Students can be instrumental in creating this will. Is it not time to show the government that we want some say in decisions that will have an impact on our future? Is it not time we tell them we do not want them violating native peoples rights or destroying the environment in our name?

Ecowatt is QPIRG's inter-university energy committee. It's mandate is to serve as a vehicle for students to become involved in research, education and mobilization around energy issues.

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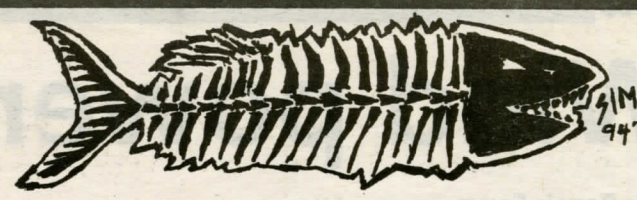
Under The Gun



by Sean Moore

Like a gathering of tribes, they travelled from far and near. Adorning their bodies with stainless-steel rings, barbells, bones and ink,these primal beings had come together not for a dividing of conquered lands or plundered treasures, but for a peacock-esque weekend of strutting and exhibitionism.

This past Friday to Sunday marked another annual Montreal Tattoo Convention, which was being held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. The scene was remarkable, there within the tenderloin of wealthy, pretentious vacationers and cloud-hopping businessmen writhed the gnarly, sweaty mass of ink-freaks. Swear to God, it was more akin to the cantina scene in George Lucas' *Star Wars*.

Although the ticket price was a little steep, ringing in at fifteen beans a head plus a five dollar tag on any beer in the house, their was a stunning array of people and work. Over fifty artists hauled their guns, inks, gloves, flash and of course, sterilisers. They came from places such as Amsterdam, Germany, San Francisco, Italy, Toronto, New York, Philedelphia, England and Vancouver. There was even an entire family operation from Bordeux, France, the youngest member still well below drinking age.

Many of the flesh painters were virtually unknown to the conservative masses, but for those who are familiar with the subculture, big names such as Sailor Jerry, Sean Vasquez or Primal Urges Studio would definately ring a few bells. There was no shortage of artists there ready and willing to defile ones body. Designs ranged from simplistic, solid tribal scrawl to intricately woven maelstroms of

lines and colour. One patron spent an entire afternoon lounging on a table as he got his newborn babies portrait put on his hide.

If this isn't your bag, then you could go for something a little less permanent. In which case, piercing became the supplement of the day. These were done in private on another floor, even though the piercing booths were in the same area as the tattoos. Videos were also on constant rotation at the tables. Each tape showed graphic footage of other steelbearers having their lips, brows, nipples, clitoral hoods, navels, testicles and pretty much anything else penetrateable by steel, pierced, punctured or scarred.

If not for the never-ending audio barrage of hardcore and hip-hop music, the whole event could have been mistaken for something a little more medieval.

There was an intense energy level in the air, crackling with an ozone snap. This electricity must add to the pressure of doing work at an actual tattoo convention, so I thought. The reaction to such a claim was split down the middle. There are those who feel that the artists are just pounding out the work at an industrial rate without as much care as one would take in a private session. On the other hand, many like to take advantage of having an international inker do their tats. The general consensus amongst the actual tattooists was that pretty much anything goes in either setting, but navigating the fine lines of a Celtic knotpiece is usually better left to studio sessions.

If you missed the convention, fear not, there's always next year. Plus, many of the travelling, big names are still in our fair city for a few days working out of local parlours. All of the whats, wheres, whens, and how much's can be answered by calling some of the studios, all of which are listed. And yes, to quote many, It hurts.

Beyond The White Cube

by Rhonda Meier

It is possible to sit on the floors of major museums around the world, but not in Toronto. Last weekend at the Art Gallery of Ontario, a friend and I, trying to contemplate Henri Mattise's Joy of Life—no small irony—over the crowds and the ring of cash registers in the 'boutique' next door, plopped ourselves down on the carpet. Alas, it was not to be. Within minutes there was a custodial request that we rise up and stand on our feet like the rest of the sheep. Baa. Baa.

At one time or another, most of us, have ventures into the 'white cube' of an art museum or gallery space, and found it less than user-friendly. A site where the aura of a temple and a tomb meets with chic design and the odour of elitism, many modern museums serve only to alienate the public and suck the life out of some of the best art made - that is, if it gets into these hallowed institutions in the first place.

Enter **Cobalt Art Actuel**, a nonprofit organization dedicated to finding direct and innovative ways for the people to understand contemporary art, and for artists to reach out of the isolation of their studios and meet their public. Although Cobalt organizes activities throughout the year, it is altogether appropriate that during the approach of trick-or-treating season, their main event, *Les Ateliers s'exposent*, invites Montrealers of all ages to traverse the city and find the studios of some of this country's most exciting visual artists.

Forty established and upcoming artists selected by *Le Devoir* journalists Marie-Michéle Cron and Giles Daignealt, will open their studio between noon and five PM on Saturday and Sunday of the next two weekends. Visitors can plan their own routes with a map and brochure available for free at the City's 'Maisons de la Culture', or for $8, board a special bus which will go directly to several studios. Cobalt's beautifully-designed and illustrated catalogue, which also has the circuit maps, is a bargain at $14, although in an unfortunate departure from last year, none of the essays or artist's statements are translated into english.

Concordia graduate Davis Liss, who participated in the 1992 *Les Ateliers*, recalled that some artists were nervous at the outset, but stressed that most found it to be a positive experience. Many of his studio visitors were francopone, and - evidence of Cobalt's success - not from the art community. By definition the art object's first home (and often the artist's as well), the studio is a radically different place to see art. Besides avoiding the pretention and intimidation of the traditional museum, there is an immediacy and informality to these encounters which enriches our understanding of the Art and its evolution. Part of the fun of *Les Ateliers*, is the chance to look for clues to the artist's working process in the surrounding space. Is it ordered and pristine, or cluttered and chaotic? How does it correspond to the work you see? And the individual in the front of you? The opportunity for artist and viewer to converse directly in front of the work is perhaps the greatest advantage this event offers.

More poignant are the simple traces of daily life - the potted flowers sitting amongst metal dye-cutting equiptment, the postcards tacked to the wall, the armchair in the corner, a pair of slippers, some beer bottles. But what is most evident by their surroundings (with the exception of all but the most established artists), is the commitment and the sense of necessity which drives most of them to undergo financial hardship in order to make their art. As Thérèse Dion noted in the1992 catalogue, when asked what their dreams were, almost al the artists wished to be able to work on their art full-time. Overwhelmingly, this event demonstrates that the vitality and excellence of the work produced here in Montreal merits such a privelege, for both the artist and the public.

***Reccomended**: Anne Ashton, 2247 rue Delisle, 3re floor M Lionel Groulx; Marie-Claude Bouthillier, 3684 St. Laurent (through the Clark alley) M Sherbrooke, Marc Garneau, 5282 Drolet, M Laurier/Rosement; Joan Rzadkiewcz, 400 Dowd, 4th floor M Place des Arts/Place d'Armes. For more information, call Cobalt Art Actuel, 525-3699. Visits are free, and catalogues are at various bookstores.*

Better Homes and Studios...

Filmaking World minus one director (Apply Within)

by Tcha Dunlevi

"I can't give any general advice to film students today. But if you choose to be a filmmaker, you have a hard life ahead. The personal price you pay is much higher than the satisfaction you get back."

The tone lingered between humour and cynicism as Polish film director **Krzysztof Kieslowski** answered questions in the Hall building auditorium last Wednesday night, Oct. 12.

The occaision was the presentation of *Trois couleurs: rouge*, the third film in an entrancy trilogy—including *Trois couleurs: bleu* and *Trois coluers: blanc*—and, if we believe him, the last of the 54-year-old director's career.

Kieslowski quickly put his audience at ease by shunning the official speaker's table and sitting on the floor at the front of the room.

Questions were varied, ranging from his abstract relation in time in his films, to his opinion on *Schindler's List* ("I haven't seen it," he deadpanned).

Strangely, though the director speaks no French, his films are often based in France. "Directing French is not a problem for me—I don't understand it," he quipped. "My actors speak poor English and I speak poor English, so we're working out of the same book."

Frqance is where he found the investors to fund his films, and thus he often ended up working in French. "The Polish film industry isn't very rich," he pointed out. "To survive, we use foriegn money, we make a lot of co-productions. I am an example of that."

Kieslowski's films are known for their female-driven storylines; *The Double Life of Veronique, Bleu and Blanc* all feature female protagonists.

"I make stories about women because I find them more interesting than men," he says. "In my films, I'm interested in finding common ideas about the world."

"I believe in good cinema rather than national cinema," he replies to the question of whether a national cinema is possible for countries like Poland.

"This division is more important. What good is a national film that's no good? Good films, wherever they're made can lead people to think."

Even through his interpreter, Kieslowski's wry sense of humour and unpretentious demeanor pervaded the discussion. Outbursts of laughter were frequent and the energy in the room was tangible.

In the end, the unavoidable question of his departure from cinema loomed ominously. "I am quitting cinema from fear," he answered, solemn. "I am afraid of everything. Filmmaking is a very difficult occupation—one I don't want to do anymore.

"I'm tired. That's why I'm leaving."

Kieslowski Retrospective continues at Concordia's Conservatoire unti Oct. 22

Tongue pinpoints theory in new book

by Aileen McBride

Last year, a trio of Vancouver lesbians caused an uproar in the Alberta legislature. Their multimedia piece, "True Inversions", which was being staged at the Banff Centre for the Arts, was met with a scathing review from the right-wing rag *The Alberta Report*. The then-Deputy Premier without having seen the piece, claimed it was an "abhorrent lesbian show", and attempted to "end homosexual shows at government funded institutions". Numerous articles emerged around the province about the lesbian 'smut' being funded by taxpayers money, and a debate over government funding for the arts ensued.

These "abhorrent lesbians" are **Kiss & Tell**, a collective of artists from Vancouver whose art raises issues about censorship, feminism, and homophobia. Comprised of Persimmon Blackbridge, Lizard Jones, and Susan Stewart, Kiss & Tell will be strutting their 'smut' in Montreal this weekend at the Musee Juste Pour Rire, to launch their latest work, a book entitled "Her Tongue on my Theory: Images, Essays and Fantasies".

They make art which challenges stereotypical images of women's sexuality in the media. Kiss & Tell make art about sex: its pleasures, its politics and its perversities, because they say that "white straight men rule the art world."

The Alberta government responded to their work, and more recently, the routine confiscation of gay and lesbian literature by Canada Customs only reinforces the need for their voices to be heard.

In "Her Tongue on my Theory", Kiss & Tell explore the complexity of lesbian desire by combining images, theory and fiction/fantasy. On the top two-thirds of each page, Kiss & Tell engage in discussions about anti-porn legislation, the appropriation of queer culture by the mainstream, and the difficulties of creating collective art as lesbians. Running below this is a piece of erotic fiction which details the sexual adventures of one Kiss & Tell artist on a cross-Canada art tour. Throughout the book there are video stills from past work, as well as new photos depicting lesbian desire. The effect is a thought-provoking and inspiring read.

Pictured above are the Kiss & Tell Crew

As artists schooled in anti-porn feminism, Kiss & Tell have found it difficult to mix sexual politics with sexual pleasure. Over their ten-year carreer, they have changed their position about censorship and have begun to question how government legislation discriminates against gay, lesbian and feminist publications.

In "Her Tongue on my Theory" Kiss & Tell succeed in bringing theory down to earth, and begin to answer difficult questions about who defines community standards. They provide a starting point for people to discuss their pleasure and their politics, by, what they define as, "refusing the seperation of sexual representation and its analysis; mingling lust, intellect, and personal history."

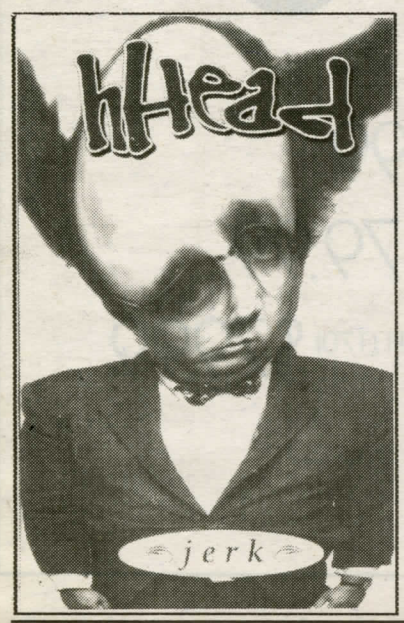
"Her Tongue on My Theory" will include an evening of multi-media staging of their new book with a video installation and dramatic readings.

Tickets are available in advance at L'androgyne for $6 or at the door, Saturday October 22 at Musee Just Pour Rire, 2111 boul St. Laurent at 9pm. The event is a benefit for Montreal's Diver/Cite.

hHead
jerk
Virgin

by Meredith Adolph

On October 18th, the Toronto-based band **hHead** will be releasing its second album. I'd like to ask how they got this far. **jerk** is a terrible album. The music (if you can call it that) that comes out of these guys is monotonous. I wouldn't go so far as to say that every song sounds the same, but the only kind of variation you hear is in the slow-fast-slow arrangement of the tracks



Stylistically, well, these people have no style. It sounds like these alternative wannabees were influenced by Nirvana - unfortunately, these lyrics don't have the depth or the intelligence of Kurt Cobain's. Two particularly bad tracks on this album are **Jerk** and **Stillborn**, in which the writer botches attempts at writing from a female perspective. From these we get such meaningful gems as "*I thought you said you'd die for me/ now I know you lied to me*," and "*Damn! My dress doesn't fit anymore.*"

Yeah.

So. To buy or not to buy? Don't bother.

Spearhead
Home
Capitol/EMI

by Jon Richler

Spearhead is the hot new project from Michael Franti, whom you might remember as half the **Disposable Heroes of Hiphoprisy** team. His voice raged over each live jam/hip hop attack track, fuming about politics, racism, and the evils of pop culture.

This time around, it's almost a 180 degree turnabout. The music is what I call Rap-id-Jazz: My pretentious music journalist label for the sweet, sweet fusion of low bass beats, live drumming (none too freestylin', though...), instrumentation, rap vocals, and soul singin'.

From start to finish, Franti experiments with soul, R&B (almost to the cheese point of, say, Peaches and Herb), Acid Jazz, **Tribe** and **Jazzy B**-style.

Older respectable rappers have tried to move on from their hardcore days into this soul tip, and usually just make a sad parody of themselves. Franti's experiments, however, work well. Very well. The freshness contained in this project is a relief. Also a relief is the lack of pro-militant, Black Power attitude, but the abundance of the work-together, but remember-your-history message. If that's too heavy, try the vegetarianism or introspection tips

One of the strongest jams is *crime to be broke in america* (notice: ***not*** AmeriKKKa...), in which Franti weaves a tale of poverty, heroin addiction, and musical content vs. violence; "*They say blame it on a song/ when someone kills a cop/ what music did they listen to/ when they bombed Iraq?*" Nuff said.

It's is difficult to point out the strong tracks on *Home*, but the solid children's rhyme groove of *People In Tha Middle* made my month, and *Positive* is the heaviest AIDS viewpoint I've seen in publication. *Positive* uses the Franti/ **Matt Johnson** style of key lyric repetition. In this case, "*How'm I gonna live my life if I'm Positive?/ Is it gonna be a negative?*"

At this point in our lives, we have little time to waste on the search for something strong, groovin, and memorable to blow 20 bucks on. Searhead came around at just the right time.

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Shrine Bowl '94

Victory snatched from Concordia

by Jim Cottam

When it was all over, the Stingers were silent, still in disbelief that McGill had rallied from a 20 point deficit to edge by the Stingers 34-33 in front of nearly 5000 fans at Concordia Stadium in the eighth annual Shrine Bowl, on Saturday afternoon.

"We scored 33 points today, today it wasn't enough," said Stingers head coach Pat Sheahan who seemed suprisingly composed on the upsetting outcome of the game, which at half time, looked as though Concordia was headed for another rout of McGill.

The game began with the Stingers scoring on their first posession when kicker Dmitrios Manalopoulos booted a 34 yard field goal to put Concordia on top 3-0. The Stingers kept the pressure on until haltime and went into the dressing room with a comfortable 20-8 lead.

McGill started the second half by falling even further down when receiver Martin Anderson caught a touchdown pass to make the score 26-8. This was the moment when McGill turned it around.. "These guys showed some character," said McGill head coach Charlie Baillie on his team's impressive rally. "We needed it badly. The guys were starting to believe they couldn't win."

The main culprits in Concordia's demise were McGill QB Andy Lucchetta and receiver Steve Papp who combined for 13 completion, 212 yards of offense and two touchdowns. "They (Concordia) really took it to us in the first game and showed us how to play football," said McGill's most valuable player of the game, Steve Papp. "It's nice to come here and beat them."

"We've got a few things to work on, particularly when the other team is approaching." said Sheahan about his defense, which was picked apart in the second half.

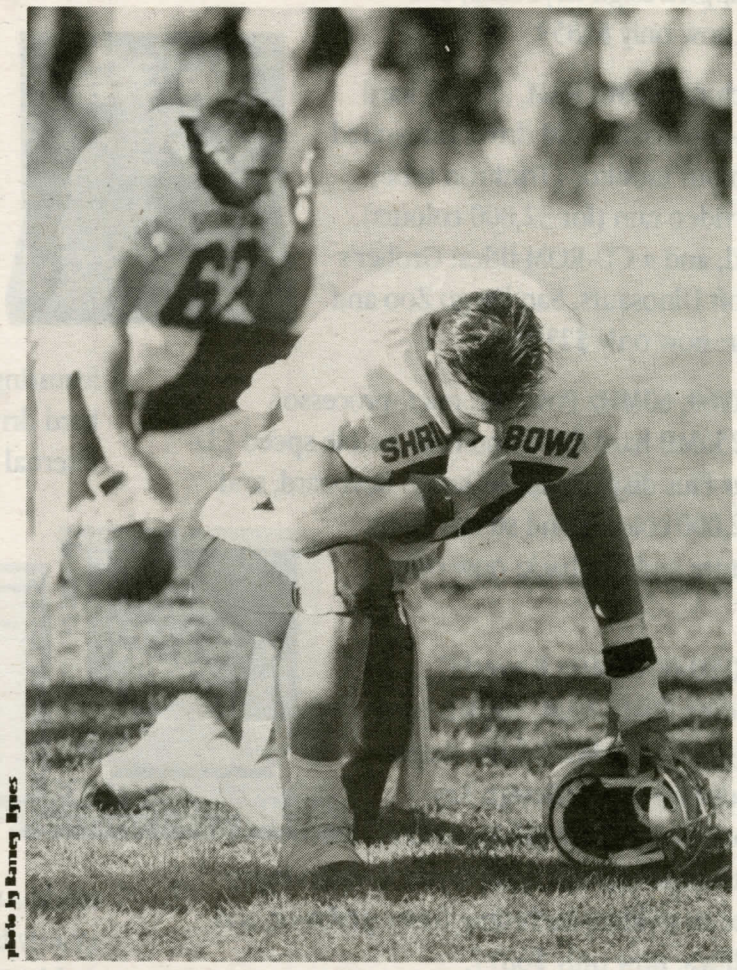

photo by Barney Byses

After a strong first half, Concordia lost its focus and was defeated 34 - 33 by McGill on a chilly Saturday afternoon.

Papp wasn't the only receiver Lucchetta had in his sites as he threw for a total of 334 yards. Concordia split their quarterbacking duties between Dennis Pitselis and Dominik Goulet who each had fifty percent completion rates and threw for a combined 231 yards.

With the score 33-27 and just over a minuite to play in the game, McGill recovered their own on-side kick after Damani Best let the ball slip threw his hands and with it Concordia's chances for winning the game. "There are some things you cannot prepare for," said Sheahan. "But when the ball lands in the guy's hands, he's got to catch it."

Concordia, whose record now drops to 4-2 is in a must win situation next week at Bishop's if they hope to clinch home field advantage for the first game of the playoffs." Now we're playing for home field advantage," said Sheahan. "It's a crazy conference and you never know how it's going to go."

Papp, who seemed optimistic about his teams chances of making it into the playoffs said, "I have a feeling we're going to meet them again." Let's hope so.

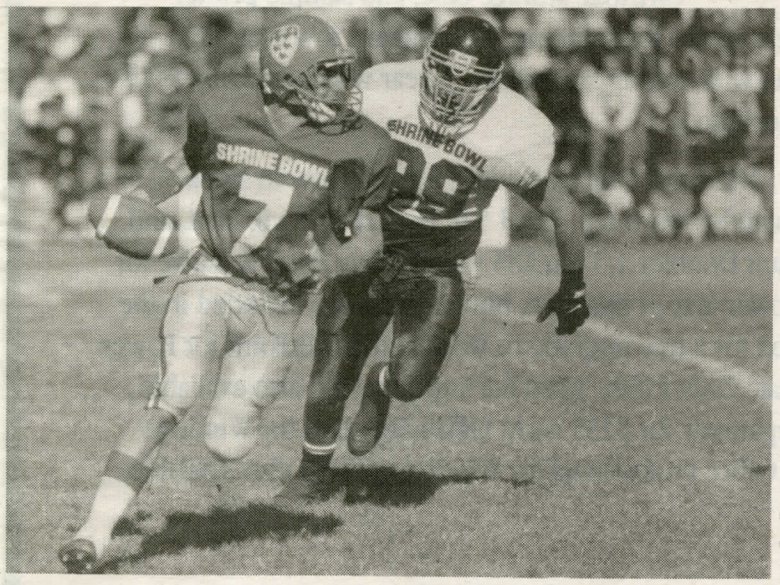

photo by Barney Byses

Concordia's line backer Luc Pelland (#99) chases Redmen Andy Lucchetta (#7).

STANDINGS

Football - OQIFC

Team	W	L	T	F	A	P
1. Ottawa	5	1	0	171	142	10
2. Concordia	**4**	**2**	**0**	**181**	**111**	**8**
3. Bishop's	3	3	0	139	97	6
4. McGill	3	3	0	145	152	6
5. Carleton	2	4	0	90	185	4
6. Queen's	1	5	0	120	159	2

A large crowd... thanks to the strikes

by Marie-Chantal Cote

This year's 5000 people attendance to the eight annual Shrine Bowl was the largest crowd in Concordia football history, said Pat Sheahan, head coach of the Stingers football team, taking a look at Saturday's game."

There was a lot of publicity for the event," also explained Sheahan, and all this publicity paid off with this huge crowd of excited fans.

Sheahan and many others attribute the success of this particular game to the pro sports strikes. He believes that the media, as well as the public, in constant search of sportc action have shifted their atttention to university and college sports

Sheahan, although disappointed by his team's defeat is still happy the event took place and still feels that it was all for a good cause. "I think it's great for a university to be involved in leadership in society," explained Sheahan.

The annual event, started seven years ago, had raised, before Saturday's game a total of $80,000. The whole concept of a co-operation between university football and the Shriners was started by Skip Rochette, the head coach of the Concordia football team, during the 1987-88 season.

Since then, Concordia has been involved in every game, while McGill has participated in all but the 1989 game, when Bishop's took over.

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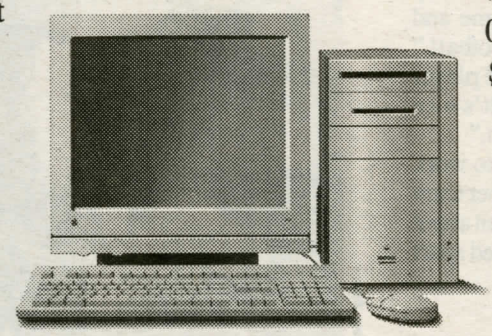
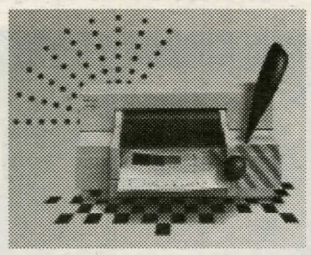


- Power Macintosh 8100/80AV, 80MHz PowerPC microprocessor, including 16MB RAM, 500MB hard drive, internal double-speed CD-ROM drive, Apple MultiScan 15" colour display, AppleDesign Keyboard, and support for 24-bit colour (16.7 million colours), stereo 16-bit sound capture and playback, video input and output (composite or s-video) including frame-grabbing and movie capture capabilities: now only $6877.
- Apple StyleWriter II, 360 x 360 dpi black-and-white inkjet printer, including cable and one cartridge: now only $366.



- New Product! Apple Colour StyleWriter 2400. Features high resolution, high performance black-and-white printing, as well as full 4-colour 360dpi printing at a much lower price than the original Apple Colour StyleWriter Pro. Also prints on back-print film for stunning glossy colour output (come in to take a look!). Only $640.

More New Products and Reduced Prices!

- IBM ThinkPad 360 and 360cs notebook computers now at even more affordable prices. Both models include 4MB RAM and 170MB removable hard drive, hot-swap nickel-metal-hydride long-life battery, Local-bus video, removable floppy drive, IBM Dos 6.3, MS Windows 3.1, Lotus Organizer, and other utilities. ThinkPad 360 features a 9.5" 64 gray level LCD display, 360cs features 9.5" dual-scan passive matrix 256 colour display. TP 360: $2599 (save $191), TP 360cs: $3079 (save $640!).
- Packard Bell Axcel 4500 IBM-compatible computer, featuring 60MHz Intel Pentium microprocessor, 8MB RAM, 420MB hard drive, ATI Mach-32 local bus video with 1MB video RAM, internal 14,400Bps Fax/Modem, keyboard, mouse, MS Dos, MS Windows 3.11, MS Works for Windows, and 14" 0.28dpi SVGA colour monitor: reduced over $500 to only $2998.
- Hewlett Packard DeskJet 540 for PC and DeskWriter 540 for Mac, 600 x 300 dpi inkjet printer. New smaller footprint, high resolution inkjet technology features low-cost $59 colour upgrade which includes one colour cartridge, cartridge storage case, and sample printer media. Great choice for someone who wants a low cost, high quality inkjet with colour capabilities. 3-year warranty! Only $414 (cable not included).
- Microsoft Office Standard for Mac now in stock. Includes Word 6.0, Excel 5.0, PowerPoint 4.0, Mail, and Ram Doubler 1.5 (an $85 value). Only Excel is native for Power Mac at this time, but coupons are included in the box for a free upgrade to Word and PowerPoint for Power Mac. Only $189! Word 6.0 and Excel 5.0 also available separately for $135 each. Office Standard for Windows ($189) and Office Professional for Windows ($229) also available.

Prices do not include taxes: 7% GST and 6.5% PST. Prices, availability and specifications subject to change without notice. Valid student or faculty identification required. Created on a Macintosh LC 630 8/350CD, 14" colour display, PageMaker 5.0, Photoshop 2.5.1, Apple Colour OneScanner, output to a LaserWriter Select 360.

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